The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3076. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

An Important Order from Gen. McClellan.

Strict Military Discipline to be Enforced.

Gen. Banks' Head-quarters at Sandy Hook.

Rumored Advance of the Rebels Through Leesburgh.

Important Proceedings of the Missouri Convention.

The State Officers and Members of the Legislature Deposed.

Gov. Morgan's Order for the New Levy from New-York.

The Maryland State Prisoners in Fort Lafayette.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

PASSAGE OF OUR TROOPS THROUGH MEXICO.

The Mexican Congress has granted to the United States Government the right of disembarking troops at Guaymas and marching them through Sonora to Arizona.

THE POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The Postal treaty or convention with Mexico, the consummation of which, between the authorities here, you have been advised, has yet to be ratified by the American and the Mexican Congresses. It will, therefore, be some time before this treaty goes into operation. It is understood that this arrangement provides simply for the interchange of postal facilities between the two countries on liberal terms, said facilities being based on direct, frequent and speedy communication by steam between New-York and Vera Cruz, which communication it is supposed will be established.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

The General commanding the Division has with much regret observed that large numbers of officers and men stationed in the vicinity of Washington are in the habit of frequenting the streets and hotels of the city. This practice is eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and must at once be discontinued. The time and services of all persons connected with this Division should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. It is, therefore, directed that hereafter no officer or soldier be allowed to absent himself from his camp, and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by the commanders of brigades. The permit will state the object of the visit. Brigade commanders will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order.

Col. ANDREW PORTER, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as Provost Marshal in Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Col. PORTER will report in person at these head-quarters for instructions.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A communication from the President, in answer to a resolution, transmitting a report of all the instructions given to our Foreign Ministers, in reference to the rebellion, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill in relation to Superintendents of the Navy-yards permitting the President to appoint Superintendents from the rank of Commanders, as well as Captains, was taken up. The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. HALE, DIXON, GRIMES, and others, and was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill supplementary to the act to increase the military establishment was taken up and passed.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether the Hon. JOS. H. LANE, of Kansas, had been appointed a Brigadier-General, and if he has accepted the same. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL introduced a bill to repeal all bounties allowed to fishing vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill in relation to the Superintendents of Navy-yards, was then passed.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill to increase the Consular representation of the United States during the rebellion, was taken up and passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for iron-clad steamers, was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The report was rejected.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was lost.

Mr. HALE moved that the Senate agree to all the amendments of the House, save the one including vessels not completed. Agreed to.

A new Committee on Conference was appointed.

The amendment to the bill to suppress insurrection, was taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone it till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill, transferring the control over the District-Attorneys and Marshals from the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney-General. Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the monthly pay of troops. Passed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was objected to by Messrs. LOVEJOY and WASHBURNE:

Whereas, JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, did, in the months of March and April last, convey confidential and important information from time to time to the rebel authorities of South Carolina, in regard to the movement of the United States Government for the suppression of the rebellion in said State; and,

Whereas, The said JAMES E. HARVEY has subsequently declared in a public communication that all of the dispatches by him sent to the rebels in South Carolina, were first shown to the Administration or members thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain what members of the Administration were thus concerned in aiding and abetting treasonable communications with the rebels; and, if not incompatible with the public interests, to forthwith remove said persons from authority under him, and to recall the said JAMES E. HARVEY.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby presented to the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers, for their alacrity and patriotism in responding to the call of the President, surmounting obstacles by sea and land, which traitors interposed to impede their progress to the defence of the National Capital.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the retention in office here, or throughout the country, of men, of well-known secession sentiments, merits the reprobation of all loyal citizens, and here receives the reprobation of this House.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the officers and soldiers of the volunteers be paid subject to the same rules as soldiers and officers of like rank in the regular service.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, asked leave to introduce a preamble setting forth the circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, asserting that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been treated with contempt, and a military despotism established in Baltimore, and concluding with a resolution that their arrest and imprisonment were without warrant, flagrantly unconstitutional and illegal, and that they should either be released or their case remitted to the judicial tribunals for determination.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, raised the point, that this resolution was excluded under the rule for the government and the business of the session.

The SPEAKER decided that the point was well taken.

Mr. PENDLETON offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under the Constitution the rights, powers and duties of all the States are equal; that the Union is founded on this equality; that in order to maintain the Constitution and the Union this equality must be preserved; that every honest effort to perpetuate the Union must be made in accordance with the Constitution, and with a purpose to maintain this equality; that an attempt on the part of the National Government to subjugate any of the States and hold them as territories, or as provinces, or in any position inferior to that of every other State, or to interfere with their State government, or with their domestic institutions, or to abolish or to interfere with Slavery within their limits, would be an attempt to destroy this equality, and would, if successful, subvert the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, Therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that Congress does hereby solemnly declare that hostilities against the so-called Confederate States, shall be prosecuted so as to enforce obedience to the Constitution, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, and that they shall not be so prosecuted as to reduce to a position of inferiority any of the States, to interfere with the State Governments, as to abolish Slavery within their limits.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, raised the point of order, and the Speaker sustained him.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill to be offered at the opening of the next session, granting to the soldiers of the present war, bounty land-warrants on Government lands subject to entry at $1 50 per acre, and granting homesteads to actual settlers, on the alternate sections of land reserved for railroad grants, and subject to entry at $2 50 per acre.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, from the special Committee appointed last session, reported a bill restricting the franking privilege. Adjourned.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY INTO BRIGADES.

SANDY HOOK, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

The camp here is quiet and orderly to-day. There are no indications of any rebel troops in this vicinity.

Gen. BANKS and staff are busily engaged in forming the army into brigades.

The present position was chosen in a great degree through the engineering skill of Capts. NEWTON and SIMPSON. It commands Harper's Ferry, and can easily and quickly be made almost impregnable. Our batteries are in position.

Some attention is directed to Leesburgh, in consequence of the rumored approach of Gen. JOHNSTON, with a large force. Scouting expeditions are constantly on the go, and reconnoissances are actively kept up.

The Ferry Railroad Bridge will be immediately rebuilt.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes, under date of July 28:

"As usual on Sunday, we had a grand army movement. Part of the Rhode Island battery, Capt. TOMPKINS, crossed the river just at daylight, and at 8 o'clock the column was all in motion, except the Second Massachusetts, Colonel GORDON, who will stay to garrison this place for the present. The supposition is we will occupy the hills just opposite. Gen. BANKS has moved his head-quarters two miles and a half down the river. The Second Massachusetts are left to garrison and act as outposts. The out pickets and guards last night had very strict orders, as we expected an attack. Twenty-six of STEWART'S Cavalry were opposite this, in Loudon County, impressing all the men they could get. Our force was increased yesterday by four regiments, including the Twelfth Massachusetts. Some four three months' regiments time will be up this week. Gen. BANKS cannot be any more of a Christian than Gen. PATTERSON, for they start all the good work on Sunday; I suppose it is so we can make a full week. DOUBLEDAY did not receive the carriages to mount the cannon, and so he has his former complement of four guns.

The Confederates have two fortifications, one ranged along the other, and fifteen thousand men opposite the Point of Rocks, and during the night were receiving reinforcements of provisions and men. The New-Hampshire Regiment, and the Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments have arrived; also second Pennsylvania, Col. MANN, and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. GEARY. They compare favorably with any of the three years men. Numerous reasons are given as the cause of our movement to-day. The best reason given is, that we can prevent the rebels from fording, and can hold this position with the number of men we have. It is very important that the Confederates should not have possession of the Maryland Heights. Col. BALLIER, Twenty-first Pennsylvania, returned home to-day. The Twentieth leaves to-night; the cars are now waiting. The reinforcements are being poured in here instead of Washington, indicating the importance of this move. The Second Massachusetts, being the garrison of Harper's Ferry, moved down to the Arsenal buildings. The buildings have good roofs on, and the tents are on this side of the river.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, July 29, 1861.

This appears to be an important column at present, Gen. BANKS calling for 25,000 troops. The skirmishing on either side of the river with the enemy makes some excitement, if it amounts to but little. The First Wisconsin, who are guarding the railroad and canal, killed three men on Saturday, and a horse yesterday belonging to the Secessionists.

Our troops are now all well posted on the heights and hills on the other side. The Company of the Second Rhode Island Regiment arrived this morning, and will relieve the First, and take charge of the pieces and camp equipage, as they lost five out the six of their battery at Manassas Junction.

We will not move again until we receive reinforcements, and now they come in rapidly. The time of the First Rhode Island Regiment is up, and its members are going home. There was some little skirmishing last night, but no general alarm.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DEFENCE.

When Col. BALLIER'S Twenty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived in Philadelphia on Monday night, they marched to the residence of Gen. PATTERSON, their late commander, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, and there halted. Gen. PATTERSON stepped out in full uniform, accompanied by Col. FRANK PATTERSON and other military celebrities, and made the following remarks:

COL. BALLIER, OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT: You are welcome home! I think I can extend to you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, an honest, heartfelt welcome. You have done your duty, and you have done it nobly. Indeed, your discipline, as directed by your excellent Colonel, has excited my admiration, and proved beyond a doubt, that American troops are the most efficient in the whole world. [Applause.]

Some sneers have been thrown upon the army of the Shenandoah, but we did our duty there. We were continually threatened with what Gen. SCOTT dislikes so much, a fire in the rear from the rebels in Maryland. The arch-traitor king at Richmond, JEFF. DAVIS, boasted that all the Southern army wanted was an open field and a fair fight. Well, my comrades, you know there were plenty of open fields before us when we crossed the Potomac, and the enemy ran before us then. He made a stand at Hainesville, where he had plenty of open fields, but he could not stand our charges. We met him again at Falling Waters, but he would not show strong battle. When we arrived at Martinsburgh, we found it a strong place, with plenty of stone walls, but the enemy had deserted it. No stand was made either at Big Spring; and at Bunker Hill, where the enemy was certainly going to give battle, we could not find him at all. [Applause.]

People may sneer at the Irish and German soldiers as much as they choose, but they are not afraid to fight. [Renewed cheering. Three cheers were given for the Sixty-ninth.]

I had at Martinsburgh about eleven thousand men and six guns. Having reconnoitered the enemy, I found his force to be about forty thousand men and sixty-eight guns. I telegraphed for reinforcements, which were sent to me, and I moved from Martinsburgh with about seventeen thousand men and twenty-six guns. At Winchester the rebels were strongly intrenched, with numerous earthworks and rifle-pits, and had some sixty-eight pieces of heavy ordnance mounted in various commanding positions, and they had felled trees over all of the roads. If I had attacked him there with my force, I would probably have been unsuccessful in dislodging him from his stronghold, and many of the brave men whom I now see before me would have been under the sod to-night.

I then marched upon Charlestown. Under the circumstances, I did the best I could, and you, men, did your whole duty, and merit my approbation. Again permit me to bid you welcome.

Three cheers were then given for Gen. PATTERSON, and three more for Col. BALLIER; the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the regiment passed in review of Gen. PATTERSON.

THE WAR ON THE KANAWHA.

RETREAT OF GEN. WISE.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, July 31.

A dispatch from Gen. COX, 29th inst., to Gen ROSECRANS, reports his arrival at Ganley Bridge. WISE was retreating on Louisburgh, which, according to intercepted letters, is to be his rallying point. Ganley Bridge was entirely destroyed. It will require three days to construct a floating bridge.

Gov. WISE has felled trees across the road, and destroyed all the bridges. Gen. Cox captured 1,000 flint-lock muskets and a small quantity of powder left by the rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 30,
Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

Capt. KILPATRICK, formerly of Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, arrived here this morning, from New-York, with a company of 100 mounted riflemen. Cavalry has been greatly needed in this vicinity, and it is to be hoped that this branch of the service will be strengthened.

The time of the First Regiment of Vermont will expire on the 2d of August: They will probably take passage in the steamer *Spaulding* for Boston, and from that city return home.

Col. ALLEN'S examination has to-day been brought to a close. The case will be referred to the War Department at Washington. It is thought by many that the charges preferred against him will not be sustained, especially those for breaking his parole.

Gen. BUTLER, it is said, is about to make a hasty visit to Washington.

THE CULINARY WANTS OF THE ARMY.

REPORT OF MR. SANDERSON.

To the Sanitary Commission of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your orders, I proceeded on the 13th inst., to the camp of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, by whom I was courteously received, and the culinary arrangements of the command at once placed under my direction. The various companies were found to be in a state of organization quite favorable for our instruction; and, as a general thing, the cooks quite prepared to receive it. On each day, the Colonel or one of the Staff officers, accompanied us on our inspection, and in five days such improvement was effected in the mode of preparing their food, that not only was the evidence furnished by the openly expressed satisfaction of the soldier, but in the great and marked diminution of sickness and disease.

On the 19th inst., His Excellency Governor MORGAN and the Surgeon-General, Dr. VANDERPOEL, were regaled by a collation composed exclusively of soldiers' rations, cooked in camp kettles over camp fires, and were fully satisfied, both as to the feasibility of my plan and its practical results, an opinion fully indorsed by the principal officers of the regiment, as evinced by the letter addressed by them to your Resident Secretary.

The following week, the cook who had previously accompanied me, and to whom I was much indebted for many valuable suggestions and assistance, was obliged to return to New-York, but another being at hand I commenced instructing the Company cooks of the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, and, after five days constant attendance, succeeded in producing most satisfactory results.

In both of those regiments I received the hearty cooperation of the chief officers, including the Surgeons, and had the same regard been shown by the Captains and subordinate officers, greater results might have been achieved. In the Fifteenth some of the line officers did frequently exhibit some concern for the health and comfort of their respective commands, but in the Thirty-third, with perhaps a single exception, but little thought of those matters appeared to trouble them.

In but one company of either regiment did I find the material for a company fund, all the rest, if not entirely short, being very much straitened. In the case referred to, the man in charge had been a professed cook at home, and was consequently more proficient than his fellows.

Having thus fulfilled my engagements to the State, and proven the perfect feasibility of my proposed reform, I must now rest on my laurels, and await further action on the part of those in authority. But before any beneficial effect can be lastingly produced, some glaring difficulties must be eradicated and removed.

First of all, strict military discipline, both in the officer and the private, must be immediately introduced.

Next, the gross ignorance on the part of the officers commanding companies, as to the minor details of their duty—in reference to the reception of rations, detailing Company cooks, and men to carry water for them, order and regularity in the distribution of food, the proper policing of the kitchen and its vicinity, and their personal attention in the inspection of the food, redressing wrongs, and the establishment of order—must be reformed.

Then, the ignorance and inefficiency of the Quartermasters, in many cases unavoidable, in others clearly criminal, should be mitigated and checked. Suddenly placed in positions of great trust and responsibility, and laboring under the idea that their first duty is to themselves, they find themselves embarrassed by the multiplicity and variety of their employments, and whilst striving to increase their own profits, commensurately decrease the comfort of the soldier. A few examples of stringent punishment would effectually check the operations of these gentry.

And lastly, the inexperience, improvidence and ignorance of the private should be ameliorated and removed. All, with but few exceptions, totally unused to the preparation of food, find themselves unexpectedly charged with catering for a company of seldom less than seventy persons. Unacquainted with the simplest principles of the art of cookery, and provided with the most primitive utensils, and primeval means for employing them, they must necessarily find themselves much puzzled in producing wholesome or even palatable food from the material furnished them by regulation. With the most skillful cooks, to render these greasy compounds healthful and nutricious is difficult; and even in the regular army, grease and fat are predominant characteristics, in spite of their constant experience and practice.

In amount the rations are of the most liberal character, and susceptible of much variation in the hands of a skillful cook and an experienced Quartermaster; but with the present organization of the volunteers, and the improvidence of those engaged as Company cooks, it will be found an affair of great labor to instill into them either economy or a knowledge of their business, and the benefits to be attained from a company fund, or wholesome cooking, will hardly be available until the close of the war, if then.

In the last report I had the honor to make to this Commission, I suggested some changes, and made some recommendations based on the impression that a thorough and positive reform was desired. Satisfied that such is not the case on the part of any of the constituted authorities, and quite convinced that nothing but the most insignificant changes will be countenanced by the powers that be, I would now modify my former views by gently intimating that the engagement of one good cook for each regiment might possibly be productive of some benefit. With many thanks for your powerful assistance and kindly coöperation, and trusting that the great reforms you meditate may ultimately receive that appreciation they merit, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURE DEPOSED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 30.

The Convention to-day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25.

The seats of the members of the present General Assembly were also declared vacant by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Convention also adopted without material alteration the whole balance of the Report of the Committee of Eight, as heretofore reported.

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State.

Judge GAMBLE, of St. Louis, JOHN B. HENDERSON and Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE are spoken of for Governor. All are Union men.

The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 31.

The Convention this morning elected HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, by 68 votes; WILLARD P. HALL, Lieutenant-Governor, by 61 votes, and MORDECAI OLIVER, Secretary of State, by 61 votes. The Opposition were excused from voting, as they protested against the power of the Convention. No votes were cast against any of the candidates.

Gov. GAMBLE will be inaugurated in the Convention, at 3 o'clock P. M.; also, the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. The election of Governor was received with loud applause.

The Convention will doubtless adjourn this evening or to-morrow morning.

The following is the ordinance which was passed by the Missouri State Convention on July 30:

"The people of the State of Missouri, by their delegates in Convention, do ordain as follows:

First—That the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, be and the same are hereby vacated.

Second—A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be appointed by this Convention, to discharge the duties, and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office until the first Monday of November, 1861, and until their successors are elected and qualified, or until the qualified voters, as hereinafter provided, disapprove the action of this Convention.

Third—On the first Monday of November, 1861, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, and members of the Legislature, shall be elected by the qualified voters of this State, to hold their offices during the term for which the present incumbents of said offices were elected.

Fourth—At the elections provided to be held by this Ordinance on the first Monday of November, 1861, the said elections shall be conducted in the same manner in all respects as is now provided by the general election law, shall be held by the qualified voters of the State, at the same place in the election precincts now established by law, where the elections were held for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the Presidential election for the year 1860; and in case any clerk shall fail to make out the proper poll-books, or in case any sheriff shall fail to deliver the same to the judges of election, then the clerks of the election may proceed to make out such poll-books.

Fifth—In case the Clerks of the several Courts, whose duty it is as now provided by law to certify and send up to the Secretary of State an abstract of the votes given at such election, or in case there should be a failure to receive such returns at the seat of Government within twenty days after the first Monday of November, 1861, the Secretary of State shall dispatch a messenger to the County not returned, with directions to bring up the poll-books authorized to be retained by the judges of election, and the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Governor, shall proceed to cast up the votes given at such election, and shall thereupon proceed to issue commissions to the candidates having the highest number of votes.

The Committee which reported this ordinance, also presented one repealing all the unconstitutional measures adopted by the Legislature, and another providing for submitting the action of the Convention to the people for ratification.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

MEXICO, Mo., Wednesday, July 31.

Brig.-Gen. POPE has issued a special order, assigning Brig.-Gen. HURLBURT to the command of the United States forces along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Col. GRANT will command at Mexico, on the North Missouri Road. Col. ROSS will occupy Mounton, and Col. PALMER will post his regiment at Renick and Sturgeon, making his head-quarters at Renick. These several districts will be divided into sub-districts, not exceeding seven miles in extent, and commanding officers are instructed to report to the district head-quarters at Mexico the names of persons suitable to be appointed Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, whose duty it shall be to protect the railroad property in their respective divisions.

Men of property and respectability, without regard to political opinion, are to be selected for positions. All illegal assemblages will be promptly broken up, and all persons taken in arms against the United States will be sent to Mexico to be disposed of by the Commanding General. No arrests will be made for opinions' sake, unless the parties are engaged in open acts of hostility or stimulating others to such acts, by inflammatory words or publications. The restoration of peace and safety to a region distracted by civil commotion, and the punishment of the infamous assassins and incendiaries infesting the country, are announced to be the mission of the forces in North Missouri.

The troops are cautioned against excesses of any kind, especially depredations on the possessions and property of any citizen of Missouri, and infractions of military discipline and good order will be visited with the greatest severity possible under the articles of war.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Wednesday, July 31.

Five companies of the First Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, Col. SHAGER, commanding, left on the steamer *West Wind*, this morning, for St. Joseph, Mo. They took two pieces of cannon with them. The weather is intensely warm. The crops are heavy.

INTERESTING FROM THE EXTREME WEST.

BROWNVILLE, Nevada Territory,
Thursday, July 25.

A large number of Indians are now on the Republican Fork and the Platte River, ostensibly upon their annual hunt, but really to fight the Pawnees.

A runner reports the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Kiowas nearly 6,000 strong, and the Cheyennes 3,700 in number, and the latter seeking the aid of the Pallawallamus and Attos.

Some political contentions have occurred in Southern Nebraska. The Secessionists have been in constant communication with the Indians of that section, and the Attos acknowledge to having been solicited to aid the Southern Confederacy. A majority of the warriors were at one time in favor of rendering the rebels assistance, but they had been dissuaded from doing so.

The settlers on the Big Blue are in great alarm, and many of them have moved away their families and stock. Scouting parties have been sent out from Kansas and some of the eastern counties of Nebraska to assist Union men, and prevent outrages by the Secessionists and Indians. Three wagon-loads of arms and ammunition are reported to have crossed the Big Blue some days ago, for parties in the interest of the Southern Confederacy.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE NEW LEVY OF VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.—The President of the United States having made a requisition on the State of New-York for 25,000 additional volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, the following regulations for their organization are hereby published:

1. There will be 25 regiments, numbered from 43 to 67, both inclusive, one of which will be organized as Artillery, with six batteries of four guns each. Detailed instructions for the Artillery will be published hereafter.

2. Each Infantry regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows:

One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Musicians, one Wagoner, and not less than sixty-four or more than eighty-two privates; maximum aggregate, one hundred and one.

3. Each regiment will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.

830	Company officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant-Colonel.
1	Major.
1	Adjutant (a Lieutenant.)
1	Regimental Quartermaster (a Lieutenant.)
1	Surgeon.
1	Assistant Surgeon.
1	Chaplain.
1	Sergeant-Major.
1	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1	Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1	Hospital Steward.
2	Principal Musicians.
24	Musicians for Band.
868	Aggregate.

MAXIMUM.

1010	Company officers and enlisted men.
1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant-Colonel.
1	Major.
1	Adjutant (a Lieutenant.)
1	Regimental Quartermaster (a Lieutenant.)
1	Surgeon.
1	Assistant Surgeon.
1	Chaplain.
1	Sergeant-Major.
1	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1	Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1	Hospital Steward.
2	Principal Musicians.
24	Musicians for Band.
1048	Aggregate.

4. There will be three dépôts at which the volunteers will assemble:

One in New-York City, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. YATES;

One at Albany, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. RATHBONE; and

One at Elmira, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH.

5. When 32 or more persons shall present their application to the Commandant of a dépôt for a company organization, he will appoint an Inspector to make an inspection, and after the above number of able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 (minors having exhibited the written consent of their parents or guardians) have been inspected by him, the Inspector will certify the result thereof to such commandant, by whose order transportation to his dépôt will be provided. On their arrival there, they will be examined by the Medical Examiner of the dépôt, and quarters and subsistence will be furnished.

6. The above rule will apply to the transportation, &c., of the recruits, who may be enlisted from time to time, to complete the organization of a company.

7. When 32 or more men shall have been thus accepted by the Medical Examiner, the Commandant of the dépôt will immediately direct them to nominate, by ballot, a captain and lieutenant of the company; the remaining officers to be nominated on the completion of the company organization.

8. After an examination, as hereinafter provided (paragraph 16), of the persons so nominated as officers, the Commandant of the Dépôt will transmit the Inspection Roll, with certificates of inspection, nomination and examination, to the Adjutant-General of the State. If the company thus organized shall be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, the pay of the officers and men will commence from the date of such acceptance.

9. The company Non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the Captain; afterwards by the Regimental Commander, on the recommendation of the Captain.

10. The field officers for these regiments will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, after they shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of officers to be hereafter named, and will be assigned to the various dépôts, to superintend the organization of their regiments under the orders of the commandants of dépôts.

11. If delay should occur in the filling up of any company or regiment to the minimum standard to entitle it to be mustered into the United States service, the Commander-in-Chief will disband or consolidate the incomplete organizations, or transfer companies or accept new organizations, as circumstances may require. When companies are consolidated, the officers will be assigned according to rank, and when rank is of the same date, it will be fixed by lot. Officers rendered supernumerary by disbanding or consolidating incomplete companies or regiments, will be discharged from the service, and their pay, &c., will cease from the date of such discharge.

12. After the acceptance of a regiment, the Colonel will appoint from the company subalterns an Adjutant and a Regimental Quartermaster, who may be reassigned to companies at his pleasure.

13. The Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, after they shall have passed an examination by a commission prescribed by the Medical Department.

14. The Non-commissioned Staff will be selected by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment; and vacancies so created will be filled by appointment as is prescribed above.

15. The Regimental Chaplain will be appointed by the Regimental Commander, on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is made. The Chaplain must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of a Captain of Cavalry.

16. The Commander-in-Chief will appoint for each dépôt a Board of Examiners, to examine into the qualifications of persons nominated for company officers.

17. Field officers will be examined in the school of the company and battalion; company officers in the school of the soldier and company; Artillery officers, in addition to the above, will be examined in Artillery tactics and the other branches of that arm of the service. The Examiners will also inquire into the moral character and habits of the persons examined, and report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. When a person designated as an officer shall be found not qualified, another nomination will be made instead. When no nomination shall be made to the Commander-in-Chief, he will fill the vacancy.

18. When regiments are duly organized according to the above regulations, they will be presented for muster into the service of the United States. Care will be taken to send one muster-roll to the Adjutant-General of the State.

19. The following extracts from General Order No. 15, from the War Department, will be deemed a part of this order:

"The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates organized as above set forth, will, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps in the regular Army: *provided*, that their allowances for clothing shall be $2 50 per month for Infantry.

Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents, and if a Cavalry volunteer 25 cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every 20 miles of travel from his home to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged an allowance, at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his home, and in addition thereto the sum of $100.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances shall receive the sum of $100.

The bands of the regiments of Infantry will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of Sergeants of Engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of Corporals of Engineer soldiers, and the remaining half those of Privates of Engineer soldiers of the 1st Class.

"The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of Corporals of Cavalry.

The Regimental Commissary Sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a Regimental Sergeant-Major. The Company Quartermaster-Sergeant the pay and allowances of a Sergeant of Cavalry." By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 31,
VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31.

Congress has been in secret session all day. The following has been made public: The resolution permitting the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers to be mustered into the service of the Southern Confederacy for the time agreed upon by them, when they volunteered, and be paid for services already rendered. This includes the pay of small debts from the North Carolina Military Institute.

The President has approved of the resolution making disposition of the donation made by churches on Fast Day, to relieve the wounded at Manassas Junction. The amount is $5,228 60.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 31.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th inst. says:

"The Confederate forces have been removed forward far beyond Manassas Junction. Prisoners are still being brought in. One thousand of the enemy's dead still remain unburied.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is said positively not to be at Manassas.

It is certain that we captured 32,000 handcuffs, with which the Nationals expected to manacle our prisoners.

President DAVIS has telegraphed to a Georgia Regiment to come on, as we have captured 22,000 stand of arms.

Adjutant FAIRBANKS, of a Michigan Regiment, is a prisoner at Richmond."

The *Enquirer* proposes hanging him as a rebel Abolitionist.

Thirty gunners arrived here last night for the gun boats now ready. They leave for Cairo.

C. S. SNEAD, of this city, is manufacturing cannon for the Home Guard.

QUESTIONABLE REBEL REPORTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 31.

The *Journal* copies the following dispatch, dated Culpeper Court-house, July 27, from the Southern papers:

"A whole Indiana regiment were captured yesterday. They were caught in the mountains near Leesburgh, and were nearly starved out. We also captured yesterday Major POTTER and a party of New-Yorkers."

A STARTLING FINANCIAL ITEM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31.

The New-Orleans State Bank declared, this evening, a dividend of 60 per cent. out of the profits for the past six months, and reserves a large surplus.

NEW OUTRAGES ALONG THE IOWA LINE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Wednesday, July 31.

Mr. THOMPSON, the Superintendent of the Burlington and Mississippi Railroad, received a letter this evening from the station agent at Chacaqua, stating that the rebels of Missouri were within twelve miles of that place, and were burning the houses, killing the people, and asking assistance. An extra train will leave in the morning with what men and arms can be raised. Frequent reports have been received from the Missouri line that the rebels were committing similar outrages. Four regiments are encamped here, but they are without arms and ammunition.

FROM BALTIMORE.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS AS PRISONERS.

The United States transport *Joseph Whitney*, Capt. LOVELAND, from Baltimore and Fort McHenry at 6 P. M. on the 29th, has just arrived at this port.

She brings a detachment of the Twentieth Regiment, of Ulster County, N. Y. S. M., consisting of companies A, R and G—226 men. Also, the following prisoners. RICHARD HALVES, Police Commissioner, Baltimore, J. W. DAVIS, W. H. GATCHELL, CHARLES HOWARD.

Dr. Edward Johnson, taken on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, with the "French Lady;" Samuel H. Lyon, T. C. Fitzpatrick, John H. Cusich, James E. Murphy, and Charles M. Hagelin. All of whom were landed at Fort Lafayette. The following are the officers of the detachment of the Twentieth Regiment:

Major J. B. Hardenburgh; Dr. Loughran; Capt. Steinberg, Company R; Capt. Hendrich, Company G; Lieut. Barker, Company A; Lieut. Bush, Company R; Lieut. Stevens, Company A; Lieut. Baylen, Company G; Lieut. Miller, Company G.

The term of enlistment of this regiment expired some days ago, and the men are returning home, when theo will be joined by the remainder of the regiment, and mustered out of the service. They will reorganize again for the war.

THE PRIZE SCHOONER TROPIC WIND AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 31.

The schooner *Tropic Wind* has arrived off this point from Fortress Monroe, in charge of a prize crew, consisting of THOMAS F. SPENCER, Prize-Master; Surgeon LINAHAN, and ALEXANDER LOWE, of the Union Coast Guard. The *Tropic Wind* was seized, on the 29th of June, by the order of Major-Gen. BUTLER, for violation of the blockade and communicating with the enemy, after having been warned by the *Pawnee*. She had been seized once before by the *Monticello*, and taken to Washington, but was released by order of the Secretary of State; and it was under the voyage down the Potomac that she violated the blockade. The information which led to her seizure was communicated to Major-Gen. BUTLER, by two of her crew, who were free negroes, and who were induced to do it from having overheard a conversation between the Captain and mate of the schooner, in relation to the sale of themselves.

The schooner has on board the former mate, Mr. JAMES L. WILSON, of Virginia, who was a Sergeant in an artillery corps attached to the secession army. He is brought on as a witness to condemn the vessel. She has also the former crew, consisting of four free negroes, who will be wanted for the same purpose. Her cargo consists of tobacco, both manufactured and in the leaf, and is valued at $22,000, and was shipped at Richmond in May last, ostensibly for Halifax.

AN INQUIRY AFTER CHAPLAIN EDDY, OF THE SECOND CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What has become of Rev. HIRAM EDDY, Chaplain of the Second Connecticut Regiment? Thousands of friends, in different parts of the country, are waiting in painful suspense for some tidings of his fate. He was last seen on the battle-field, late in the day, carrying water to the wounded. Not a nobler man was in the Army. Will his Colonel say one word for him?

FRATER.

TROOPS FOR GEN. HARDEE.

We learn, authoritatively, says the Memphis *Avalanche*, that all the Arkansas State troops not now with BEN. MCCULLOCH, and not including the ten new regiments now in course of organization, have been turned over by the Military Board to Brig.-Gen. HARDEE. The ten new regiments, when fully organized, which will be in a week or ten days, are also to be turned over whenever wanted. Arkansas has nobly done her duty. With the ten regiments soon to be in the field, she will have nearly 25,000 men in active service.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE CONFEDERATES.

Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded.

THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday, July 21, 1861.

The severest battle that was ever fought in this country took place to-day, between the Confederates and National forces. As stated to you a few days ago, the armies had faced each other until it was evident that a collision must ensue. About 8 o'clock this morning, a part of the National forces, about 10,000 strong, commenced an attack on the Confederate troops at Stone Bridge, on the turnpike, six miles from here, numbering only 600, being the Fourth Alabama Regiment, under Col. SLOANE. Such was the suddenness of the charge, that the regiment suffered greatly, but like the immortal Spartans, they held their ground until reinforcements came up. The enemy succeeded in crossing the Run, but were forced back in the evening, and made to retreat in the utmost disorder. The Confederates had on the field about 30,000. Two intelligent prisoners, who were taken, stated that the enemy had from 70,000 to 80,000 picked troops on the ground, and yet they were forced to retreat, and leave the field to the victorious Southerners. Thank God for the bravery of our glorious Southern soldiers!

It will be impossible to give details at present. It must be confessed that the victory was the result of the most desperate, daring and dashing courage of our troops. The Fourth Alabama, Fifth Virginia and Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments are said to have suffered most in the engagement. Among these, it is with regret we record the loss of Gen. BARTOW, of the Eighth Georgia; Gen. BEE, of South Carolina, and Maj. WHEAT, of Louisiana, all mortally wounded. The loss in killed is not very large, while quite a number are wounded. The loss of the enemy, as exhibited on the field, is immense.

SHERMAN's battery of sixteen pieces, and a portion of the Rhode Island battery, are in our possession, and a beautiful battery it is. CUMMINGS' Virginia regiment charged first upon it, and were repulsed, when another regiment came up shooting down every man and capturing the pieces. The Washington Louisiana Artillery took two of the pieces and immediately turned them with deadly fire upon the enemy.

It would be unjust to discriminate among the various regiments, for all did their work well. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and perhaps little Florida, have united their destinies this day in eternal bonds of friendship sealed in blood. May it ever continue, and strengthen as time shall pass.

It must not be omitted that Capt. DELAWARE KEMPER's Alexandria Battery joined the conflict in the evening and did noble work, as on Thursday last, mowing *lanes* in the enemy's ranks without the loss of any of their number.

Ex-Gov. SMITH was active in the engagement with the portion of the regiment assigned to him, and elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from Gen. BEAUREGARD.

It is sad to think that the folly of our invaders has caused much grief to the firesides of Southerners, but when it is remembered that the loss is done in the glorious cause of Southern independence, it will be a lasting honor to the families of those who fall in its prosecution.

By the way, Gen. BEAUREGARD must be a man of great and active mind. He was upon the field the whole day, and planned the movements with precision. His horse was shot from under him by a cannon-ball, which shows he was not far from the scene of battle. He was all the while perfectly calm and collected, and seemed to regard the occurrence as a mere incident of war.

Capt. MURRAY and Lieut. H. CLAY WARD, of the Fauquier Guards, lately gotten up, had an important position.

In concluding, I would state that if proper to do so, you will be furnished with details to-morrow.

It may be added, however, as a matter of interest to your readers in this section, that the Alexandria regiment, containing the Alexandria companies, Fairfax Riflemen, Warren Riflemen, Warrenton Riflemen, Emmett Guards, and some others, were engaged in skirmishing with a body of the enemy with a battery on the hill beyond Bull Run. Several of the Old Dominion Rifles were wounded, and young MCDERMOTT killed. It is said the Warren Rifles had one young man wounded, besides which this regiment escaped with little injury to-day.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is delighted with the cool, determined bravery of our Virginia forces, and glories in the Union which is formed with his native gallant South.

Several hundred prisoners of the enemy have been captured and brought to this station to-night.

P. S.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of the battle states that Lieut. CALEB SMITH was badly wounded in the hip, and H. CLAY WARD is probably killed. He received a deadly shot, and seems to be conscious of his condition. He bears it with fortitude and resignation.

Among the prisoners is Gen. WILCOX, late of the Alexandria National command, who was wounded and captured. Lieut. RAMSEY, of the National artillery, is killed. The whole field is covered with the dead and dying of the enemy. Blankets, hats, knapsacks, guns, pistols, &c., lie in thousands over the field. After the retreat of the enemy, the cavalry, about two thousand strong, pursued them for about six miles, cutting down and capturing all the detached parties they could find. The cavalry suffered but little loss. The prisoners all confirm the fact that the very best troops, artillery and other appurtenances of the National Government were used in the action of to-day, which were defeated and driven from the field.

Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded the Federate troops in person, was in the thickest of the fight, and rallied his men with an enthusiasm almost unbounded, telling them he was ready to die with them or gain the victory.

Dr. C. E. CHANCELLER was the medical director of the day, and has been doing his utmost to relieve the sufferings of the wounded.

Many trophies have been brought here, and are being sent to all parts of the country. Whole packages of envelopes, with every description of device, and franked by J. HARLAND, and other cheats, were found in the enemy's knapsacks.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

First, of the battle-ground. This was upon both sides of Bull Run,—a creek perhaps twenty feet wide, and less than as many inches deep,—and upon both sides of the road leading to Centreville. Here the enemy appeared after having paid their respects to Fairfax, and the other positions from which our forces, by previous arrangement, had fallen back; and here they encountered a Virginia Brigade, under the command of Gen. LONGSTREET, consisting of the First, Eleventh and Seventeenth Virginia Regiments, two or three companies of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Col. HAYS, and the Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans. The South Carolinians and other regiments which form the Advance Division, under Gen. BONHAM, were located within a short distance of the scene, ready, if necessary, at a moment's warning, to coöperate with the Confederate troops engaged.

The object of the enemy was undoubtedly to break our lines and fight the flanks. To this end, SHERMAN's Battery was brought forward, and at a distance of a mile and a half opened a heavy but ineffectual fire, expecting doubtless to make a breach in our ranks through which their infantry might enter and open a general battle. They were gallantly encountered, however, by the Washington Artillery, with six pieces, and in the course of the action, notwithstanding the enemy had thirteen guns, served by United States regulars, the far-famed SHERMAN's Battery was completely silenced and compelled to return. It is said, however, that we had the advantage of firing up hill, where nearly every shot took effect, whereas the shells and balls of the enemy passed entirely over the heads of our own artillerists, and buried themselves in a mound beyond. Under the cover of this fire, MCDOWELL threw forward his skirmishers, who were soon after followed by the entire attacking column. These took up their position on the banks of Bull Run and in the adjoining fields.

Our own force were stationed immediately opposite, the First Virginia Regiment, Col. MOORE, which, a portion of the day, sustained the brunt of the attack, lying flat upon their faces, and firing from the ground. It is said that at one time they were so close that the smoke from their muskets enveloped each other almost from sight, yet, strange to say, the wounds caused resulted mostly from the fallen fragments of shells, and not from musket balls. The fight did not become general until about 11 o'clock, and did not cease till nearly 5 P. M., when the enemy finally gave way before the combined fire, and fell back in disorder, leaving the ground strewed with dead and wounded. They were thus repulsed twice during the fight, but each time rallied to the work and fought with a bravery at which many of our soldiers were surprised.

Once a small party endeavored to cross the stream, but these were completely riddled, with the exception of one individual, who was wounded and taken prisoner. From him it has since been learned that a Pennsylvania regiment was almost completely annihilated, the artillery mowing great lanes through their ranks at every shot, while the infantry dropped them with their small arms by acres at every discharge.

The number of the enemy killed is variously estimated from five hundred to a thousand. One gentleman informs me that he counted more than two hundred bodies within the space of two acres. Certain it is that the enemy, under a flag of truce, were engaged the greater part of yesterday in digging pits and burying them ten and twenty in a bunch. A small cartload of caps and felt hats was picked up on the field since the battle, some of them riddled with balls and saturated with blood. Such was the stench of the decaying bodies, twenty-four hours after the battle, that our men in the neighborhood were obliged to go out and cover them with earth.

RICHMOND, July 24.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman from South Carolina, who had a prominent position on the battle field, says that South Carolina had seven regiments, including Hampton's Legion, in the battle.

These regiments were under a cannonade from sunrise to sunset, but being intrenched suffered but little.

Just before sundown, when the right wing of the enemy gave way, they were ordered to charge a battery on their front, which they executed in a gallant style, under the command of Gen. BONHAM, the enemy promptly retiring. These regiments suffered only slightly.

Lieut. DICKINSON, the Adjutant of the Independent Battalion from Louisiana, commanded by Major ROBT. WHEAT, is wounded by a Minie ball in his thigh, and is here well attended. He says that out of the 400 of WHEAT's command engaged, less than 100 escaped being either killed or wounded.

Catahoula Guerrillas, belonging to the battalion, fought with desperation.

Lieut. DICKINSON thinks that a large majority of the Guerrillas were either killed or wounded. This company was commanded by Capt. BORHONEPH. They acted as it all was at stake with them. The Captain himself was unhurt.

The Tiger Rifles, Capt. WHITE, of Kentucky, First Lieut. TOM ADRAIN, becoming disgusted with their Mississippi rifles, (without bayonets,) when ordered to charge, threw away their rifles and charged with their knives, as the enemy say, like demons, and put all to flight before them.

A SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS.

From the Richmond Inquirer, July 24.

A vast concourse assembled early yesterday evening at the Central Railroad Dépôt, to await the arrival of the train from Manassas. So great was the crowd that, in anticipation of the arrival of the wounded, it was deemed necessary by the Committee appointed to receive them to set a strong guard to prevent the pressure of the people around the train when it should arrive. By this means, the track and a considerable space on either side of it was kept clear, though the car tops, fences and all the eminences in the vicinity were thronged with the expectant crowd. At a quarter past seven, the first train arrived, bringing twenty wounded soldiers and the bodies of four of our dead—Gen. BARTOW, Col. JOHNSTON, a private of the Montgomery Guard, named JAMES DRISCOL, and another, whose name we could not learn.

During the excitement attending the anxious inquiries after friends, and the crowding to look upon the dead and wounded, it was whispered through the crowd that President DAVIS was on the train. Immediately a rush was made in search of the distinguished statesman and chieftain, and a thousand shouts rent the air with wild huzzas as his well-known face and figure were discovered.

Though travel-worn, and evidently fatigued by the trying scenes through which he had passed in the last two days, the President could not deny the enthusiastic citizens the pleasure of hearing from his own mouth something of the glorious deeds so recently achieved by our brave and invincible patriot soldiers.

In a strain of fervid eloquence he eulogized the courage, the endurance and patriotism of our victorious troops, and to the memory of our honored dead, who shed their life's blood on the battle-field in the glorious cause of their country, he paid a glowing tribute, which could not fail to dim with tears the eyes of the least feeling among his hearers.

He pronounced the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time, and would whip them as often as they offered us the opportunity. In alluding to the vastness and importance of our captures, he said we had taken everything the enemy had in the field; sixty pieces of splendid cannon, of the best and most improved models, vast quantities of ammunition, arms enough of various descriptions to equip a large army, hundreds of wagons and ambulances, of the most luxurious make and finish, and provisions enough to feed an army of fifty thousand men for twelve months.

The headlong retreat of the enemy he compared to the wild and hurried flight of a scared covey of partridges. He said that so great was the terror with which the repeated onslaughts of our men inspired them, that, taking wildly to their heels, they threw from them their guns, swords, knapsacks, and everything that could in any way retard their escape.

With another allusion to the glorious valor of our troops, who had accomplished this great victory, and reminding all of the great cause they had for returning thanks to Him to whom alone thanks were due for this blessing on our arms, he concluded amid the tumultuous applause of the assemblage, and was escorted to his hotel.

At 9½ o'clock a large concourse of citizens and visitors having assembled before the Spotswood House, the President was again called out, and again stirred the popular heart with his eloquent recital of the brave deeds done by our troops in the late battle. He was preceded on this occasion by Col. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, (an aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD,) in a chaste and eloquent speech.

This unannounced arrival of our President took the citizens by surprise. Had they known of his coming, such an ovation would have greeted his return as never before was witnessed in the Old Dominion.

Just behind the train which brought the President, there arrived a second, bringing five hundred and eighty-five Hessian prisoners, twenty-five of whom were commissioned officers, and thirty of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. Passengers by this train inform us that several hundred other prisoners were left at Manassas, and that our troops continue to bring them in hourly; and that many of them had come into our camp and delivered themselves up. The five hundred and eighty-five brought to this city were immediately marched to Harwood's factory.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The *Enquirer* collects these incidents of the engagement. It says:

"The dispatch of President DAVIS says that the severest fighting of the battle of the 21st was on our left flank. Those who gave attention to our description of the localities, in Monday's issue, will recognize the "Stone Bridge" as the scene of this terrible collision. That point, where the turnpike road crosses Bull Run, was on the extreme left of our line. The enemy made a desperate effort to carry it, and thus turn our flank—but Gen. JOHNSTON, with a greatly inferior force, repulsed their attempt—piled the field of conflict with their slain, and put them to flight, as stated in the President's dispatch.

Gov. SMITH's regiment, the Virginia Forty-ninth, was in the thickest of the fight, and all of his companies suffered considerably. His own horse was struck by a ball. His Adjutant, Lieut. CALEB SMITH, was wounded. Lieut. WARD, commanding a Fauquier company, was killed, as were also a number of his men, besides others who were wounded. Col. E. C. CARRINGTON, of Washington City, formerly of Virginia, was one of the prisoners taken in the battle of last Sunday.

He returns, *involuntarily*, in humiliation and shame, to his mother State, which he left in respectability and with fair prospects. His hundreds of patriotic and influential relations in Virginia point the finger of scorn and contempt at the traitor. The capture of Col. CARRINGTON will make ABRAHAM need a new District-Attorney. His eloquence and his arms have proved alike futile against his mother State. He has disgraced himself, not her.

A citizen of Fairfax Court-House says that when the retreating enemy passed through that village, in an answer to the question whether they had been defeated, they said there were hardly enough of them left to tell the story, that it was foolish to talk about fighting the Southern soldiers; that they fought not like men, but devils. They begged for water, and betrayed every sign of extreme terror and exhaustion.

An officer of the Army, who arrived here yesterday, says that he witnessed the onset of our soldiers, the Arkansas Regiment, he believes, on the New-York Zouaves, and that it was a terrible spectacle. They threw down their guns and made the charge with their brandished bowie-knives. The Zouaves at first seemed petrified with amazement. Then, as their assailants knocked aside their bayonets and fell upon them with their furious blades, they fairly screamed with terror, and fled in the utmost consternation. They were nearly exterminated.

A carriage was taken, which our informant was told belonged to Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. It contained a sword with his name upon it, and also his epaulettes. He is believed to have been on the ground, and to have made his escape by abandoning his carriage, and adopting some other conveyance. His carriage, when captured, was driving furiously, perhaps to draw off pursuit from himself.

We hope the sword is the one Virginia gave him.

The arrival of the cars yesterday afternoon from Manassas drew together a vast and excited crowd. President DAVIS, who came on the train, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and delivered a stirring speech upon the glorious victory which had crowned our arms. The slain of our gallant Army, he thought, would not exceed five hundred.

A number of wounded soldiers were removed from the cars, amid the sympathies of the spectators. The brave fellows seemed to bear their misfortune with a cheerful fortitude.

A number of our slain heroes were also brought by the cars to receive from their friends the honors of sepulture. The remains of brave, and some of them distinguished, men were there. A funeral *cortège* was formed, and escorted the hearses containing the remains of Gen. BARTOW, of Georgia, and Gen. BEE and Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of South Carolina, to the Capitol building. The sorrowing music of the martial band, the military guard of honor, with slow, measured tread, and arms reversed, and draped banners; the full moon veiled by the clouds, and shedding its subdued light upon the scene, made a combination of harmonizing circumstances which so befitted the occasion that it seemed as if nature had united with man in doing honor to the illustrious heroes and martyrs of their virtues, and their fame enduring as our historic records!

Col. HAMPTON, upon having his horse shot from under him, seized a rifle, and said, "Watch me, boys; do as I do." He then shot down successively several National officers who were leading their forces against him. Gen. BEAUREGARD then came up and said, "Take that battery." Just at that moment the flag of the legion was shot down. BEAUREGARD said, "Hand it to me; let me bear the Palmetto flag." He did bear it in the fury of the fight. Col. JOHNSON, of the Legion, was slain in the charge.

The Hampton Legion promised to defend the flag presented to them by the ladies of the Palmetto State while one of them remained to step the field of conflict. That this promise will be sacredly redeemed, no one will doubt, when he comes to learn that of the 800 who went into the field on Sunday, 110 sealed their fidelity with their blood, that being the number of their killed and wounded, according to the unofficial reports.

This incident is related also, that during the fight a negro from Lynchburgh, named DICK LANGHORN, belonging to one of the officers of a Virginia regiment, shot one of the Yankees in the shoulder, and knocked down another who was accompanying him with his revolver. As they rose from the ground, the ebony patriot brought his pistol to bear upon them a second time, accompanied with the very philosophical remark: "Berry sorry to hurt you, massa, but do fact is dis chile wants to show you to some ob de gemmen in ole Wirginny. Come along, or dis nigger hurt you shuah." "Come along" they did, and the boy had the proud pleasure of delivering his prisoners into the hands of the Colonel of the regiment.

Capt. HARRINGTON, of Company G, (Col. CASH's South Carolina Regiment,) Captured Hon. Mr. ELY, a member of Congress from Rochester District, New-York—an amateur fighter.

JESSE THRASHER, a member of the Atlanta Grays, killed three Yankees in successive shots; the last was a prominent officer, and THRASHER rushed up, took his pistol and escaped unhurt.

Col. R. T. PRESTON took Col. WILCOX of the Michigan regiment, one Captain and three privates prisoners, with his own hands.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a column in mourning, out of respect to the memory of the following commanders, who fell at the battle of Manassas. We make the following extracts from its numerous obituaries:

GEN. BERNARD E. BEE.

Gen. BEE, descended from an old Carolina family of gentlemen, was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and infant son.

He entered West Point a cadet, in 1841; was made Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, in 1845. During the Mexican War he served with marked distinction, winning two brevets before the close of the war—that of First Lieutenant, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerre Gordo, on the 18th of April, 1847," in which he was wounded—and that of Captain, in the storming of Chepultepec, on the 13th of September, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct." Since 1848 he acted as Adjutant, and rose to a full First Lieutenancy in March, 1851.

His achievements, since that time, in wars amongst the Indians, were such as to attract towards him the attention of his State, and in his dying hand, on the field in which he fell, he grasped the sword which South Carolina had taken pride in presenting him.

Few men of his age had attracted more attention in his profession, and such was his reputation, that President DAVIS at once raising him from the rank of Captain, appointed him a Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army.

COL. FRANCIS S. BARTOW.

In the death of this distinguished gentleman Georgia has lost one of her most gifted sons, and the South a patriot whom we can never cease to deplore.

Col. BARTOW was a young man, we would suppose scarcely over forty years of age. Yet he has been for several years in the front rank in politics, and at the forum of his native State. His was one of the commanding minds of his section.

Col. BARTOW left Georgia in command of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, a noble company of young men, composed of the flower of the State, having resigned from the Confederate Congress for the purpose of taking the field. He was soon promoted to the Colonelcy of one of the Georgia regiments. He served under Gen. JOHNSTON.

LIEUT.-COL. BENJAMIN J. JOHNSON.

Lieut.-Col. BENJAMIN J. JOHNSON, the second in command of the Hampton Legion, is a native of the town of Beaufort, South Carolina, and was forty-five years of age at the period of his death. His brothers reside in this State—two of whom are clergymen of the Episcopal Church—one, Rev. RICHARD JOHNSON, being the chaplain of Hampton's Legion.

Col. JOHNSON was educated at Williamsburgh, Va., and commenced life as a planter, but afterwards studied law with Col. DE TREVILLE, and came to the Bar of Beaufort, where he practiced a few years. During his residence in Beaufort he commanded the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, and was highly esteemed as an officer.

In 1838, when barely eligible in years, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from St. Helena parish, where he served many years, until he was transferred to the Senate by the same constituency.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following partial list of the killed and wounded:

"The following is a partial list of killed and wounded, obtained from officers and privates at Manassas by our correspondent there:

SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Col. Nelson, mortally wounded.

Botts Grays—Private Manning, mortally wounded; Timberlake, mortally; Eiscler, mortally; Middlekoff, slightly.

FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Rockbridge Grays—Private Goolsby, mortally; Cox, mortally; Marstella, slightly.

Montgomery Fencibles—Lieut. Langhorn, slightly.

FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Simpson, Company H, probably killed. Private James Jackson, wounded; Tom. Kirkham, wounded; Col. Jones, severely wounded; Lieut. Laws, wounded; Major Scott, wounded; Charles Weem, wounded.

SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Roan, mortally wounded; Capt. Clarke, slightly; Capt. Chambers, killed; private Scott Dishman, killed; Palmgrate, killed; Ritter, wounded; C. Whiting, wounded; private Mead, wounded.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Sergt. Joshua Reynolds, killed, struck in forehead by a shell while giving word of commond; John Payne, wounded; Cruther, do.

HAMPTON LEGION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Col. Hampton, wounded; Lieut.-Col. Johnson, killed; Lieut. Egan, killed; private Coutre, wounded; private Bouknight, slightly wounded; private Brown, slightly.

COL. SLOAN'S FOURTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Corporal W. A. Young, of Capt. Hollinsworth's company, killed, and Capt. Poole, mortally wounded.

SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT—COL. ALLEN'S.

E. G. Burgess, killed; Isaac N. Glaize, killed; Wm. Young, killed; Lloyd Powell, killed; Capt. Clarke, Company F, wounded; Wm. Glenn, wounded; Strother Barton, wounded; Richard Meade, wounded; Wm. Hobson, wounded; Charles Mitchell, mortally wounded; —— Kidd, wounded.

THIRTIETH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Winston Radford, from Bedford, of Radford's Rangers, killed; Edley Irvin, same company, killed; Fuqua Clay, Dragoons, killed; Corporal C. Turpin, wounded.

COL. CASH'S EIGHTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Cook, Company H, wounded; Captain Harrington, wounded; private Cook, wounded; private Long, wounded; private White, killed; private Ellsby, wounded; private Dixon, killed.

TWENTY-EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT, COL. R. T. PRESTON.

Captain R. C. Runnels and private F. Nutter, slightly wounded; Ed. Langhorne, killed; General Kirby Smith, of regular army, was only wounded and not killed, as first reported.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S STAFF.

Col. Thomas, killed; Col. Mason, wounded.

GEN. BEE'S STAFF.

Col. C. H. Stephens, wounded.

SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Col. Fisher, killed.

GEORGIA TROOPS—ATLANTA GRAYS.

Killed—Isaac Hammond, Frank Hammond, Smith Morton, Addison Orr, James George, James Kershaw, W. W. Brooks, Joel Yarborough, Robert Hamilton, George G. Rawling.

Wounded—J. B. Martin, Lieut. Hulsey, Benj. Watkins, James Adere, John G. Rawling, Tony Anderson, Wm. Christian, Wm. Harris, David Croft, Jerry Cananen, Lieut. Smith, Thoe. Norwood, Lieut. Love, Thos. Stokes, Mr. Elliott.

ROCKWELL (GA.) GUARDS.

Killed—Thomas Kirk, James Paden and B. F. Smith. Seven wounded and missing. The majority of these casualties occurred in the attack upon Sherman's battery, when Gen. BARTOW fell. Reports say that the Eighth Georgia regiment is cut to pieces.

MACON (GA.) GUARDS.

The following is the list of killed and wounded in the Macon (Ga.) Guards—No officer was killed. Killed—Leonidas Lamar, Walter C. Allen, J. M. Jones, W. Garey. Wounded slightly—Third Lieut. E. A. Wilcox, Joseph M. Goff, George F. McLeod, Miram Malsby, Wm. D. Woods of Fort Valley, Fifth Corporal W. F. Blue; seriously—Charles Gamble, in both legs; Andrew McKenne, in the shoulder; Wm. Ainsworth, in the bowels. Several others were very slightly wounded, but to a degree not worth mentioning.

THE WOUNDED CONFEDERATES.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 24, says: "In pursuance of a call made by His Honor the Mayor, a meeting of our citizens was held, yesterday evening, at 4 o'clock, to consider the best means of providing for the soldiers wounded at the late battle of Manassas. In consequence of the storm that prevailed, the meeting was not so largely attended as it would otherwise have been; but the spirit manifested was such as we have never before witnessed on any occasion. The object of the meeting having been explained by His Honor, resolutions were unanimously adopted, appointing a Committee to proceed to Manassas, and bring down such of the wounded as can leave, and another Committee to provide suitable places for them here, either in private families or in such hospitals as may be prepared for them. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCOTT.

The *National Republican* charges that Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, suppressed part of the conversation which he heard between the President and Gen. SCOTT, and the substance of which he repeated in the House. It says:

"Mr. RICHARDSON, who had witnessed the action at Bull Run of July 18, and who had examined the enemy's position with a military eye, was so profoundly impressed with the hazards of a second attack, preceded by great preparations, involving time, that he felt it to be his duty to present his views personally to the President, either on the Friday or Saturday preceding the battle of July 21. He cannot have forgotten the reply he received from the President, and if he has reported it, others have not, to whom he has reported it.

That reply was, in substance, that *the President would leave it to Gen. Scott to determine the time and place of giving battle to the enemy.*

The President, we believe, has held no other language, from first to last, or upon any occasion.

It has sometimes been doubted whether "there is such a thing as a fact in the world," but if there is one, established beyond all possibility of controversy, it is this one, that Gen. SCOTT was not hurried a single day, by the President, into the action of July 21.

That battle was lost by the junction (unexpected to Gen. SCOTT, and for which he is not primarily responsible) of the forces of Gen. JOHNSTON with those of Gen. BEAUREGARD. There were other difficulties, but this was the turning point of the battle. Gen. SCOTT did not over-estimate the valor and efficiency of our troops, who would have triumphed over all the other obstacles, great as they were.

The charge against the President, upon which we have commented, is not one which Gen. SCOTT either has made or will make. He has disclaimed it, and it is not to him that we are replying, but to politicians like Mr. RICHARDSON, who are seeking to make party capital against the President at the expense of all fairness, unless it be true that in politics everything is fair.

THAT FLAG OF TRUCE.

The following is the correspondence referred to as document A by JEFF. DAVIS, in his message to the rebel Congress:

JEFF. DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

To Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:

SIR: Having learned that the schooner *Savannah*, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the *Savannah* for prisoners of war held by this Government, "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ult., Capt. MERCER, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that "the prisoners referred to are not on board of any of the vessels under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction, in newspapers printed in New-York, that the prisoners above-mentioned were conveyed to that City, and have been treated, not as prisoners of war, but as criminals, that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the Courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the rights of this Government and under the authority of its commission.

I could not, without grave discourtesy, have made the newspaper statements above referred to, the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high-seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the —— April last; that proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors, as far as may be possible; and with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation; some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar conditions within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the *Savannah* that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgences and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this Government now requires me to state explicitly that, painful as will be the necessity, this Government will deal out to the prisoners held by it the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the *Savannah*; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the *Savannah*, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man, and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the Blockading Squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the *Savannah* an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

COL. TAYLOR TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I left the City of Richmond on the morning of the 7th July at 6 o'clock A. M., as bearer of dispatches to His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States. At Manassas I received from Gen. BEAUREGARD a letter to Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding the United States forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, where I was furnished by Gen. BONHAM an escort of fourteen cavalry, under the command of Lieut. BRECKINRIDGE, of the Virginia Cavalry. Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to its junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the command of Col. PORTER, United States Army, about three miles from the Junction, from which place I sent back my escort. Capt. WHIPPLE, United States Army, accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th. Gen. MCDOWELL not being at Arlington, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington City. About 9 o'clock, P. M., Col. VAN RENSSELAER, Senior Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SCOTT, was sent to convey me to Gen. SCOTT's headquarters, where I found Gen. MCDOWELL, to whom I delivered Gen. BEAUREGARD's letter. After reading Gen. B.'s letter, he passed it to Gen. SCOTT, who, being informed in this letter that I desired to deliver your communication in person, received it of me. After reading your communication to Mr. LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr. LINCOLN as soon as possible, and at the same time instructed me to return to Arlington with Gen. MCDOWELL, thence to proceed in the morning back to our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty United States Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. PUTNAM. In my intercourse with Gen. SCOTT and the other officers of the United States Army, I have to say that I was received with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindness which should ever characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations, in war as well as in peace. Understanding that the object of my mission was the delivery of your letter to Mr. LINCOLN, I have the honor to state that it was done, and subscribe myself your obedient servant,

THOS. H. TAYLOR,
Captain Cavalry, C. S. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Second Kentucky Regiment.

ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

From the Toronto Globe, July 29.

The tone of the English papers received by late mails prove that the language indulged in by the Press and by the newly-fledged Ambassadors of the United States in Paris, has not been without effect. At first the sympathies of the British people were unmistakably with the North. They imagined that Mr. LINCOLN had determined to wage war against Slavery, and in heart and soul they were with him. But it was not in human nature to submit to the violent and altogether uncalled for assaults made upon them. They saw their national character maligned; their intentions industriously and persistently misrepresented; their acts of courtesy and neutrality construed into acts of hostility, while the most odious comparisons were made between their own country and a neighboring empire, and threats were poured forth from Republican throats the most insulting that have yet met British ears. This attempt to "bully" England into becoming "the most obedient, humble servant" of the Northern States, has of course failed. The ardor of the people on behalf of the Union has been much lessened. They have been disgusted, but not frightened.

And now, having brought things to this position, Americans are beginning to ask what effect the defeat of the National Army will have upon European nations in general, and upon the conduct of England in particular. Believing their own declarations that Great Britain is ready at any moment when it shall appear to her politic to ally herself with the South, they assume that she will consider the favorable opportunity has now come. If so, of her mistake they will soon convince her; and forthwith they fall to talking the usual nonsense about annexing Canada and the other possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America. The course England will take may be ascertained by asking what her interests are; and we think we may say that affairs in the United States, so far as she is concerned, could scarcely be better than they are now. The Americans have kindly undertaken to solve for her the cotton problem; they are going to force her to look to other sources of supply than the South. No doubt the injury inflicted will be very severe, and the operations very sharp. If the distress produced by the stoppage of the cotton supply be as great as Americans with ill-concealed joy anticipate, it may be the suffering people will call upon their Government to raise the blockade. But England is not so democratic a country as the United States, and the Government would be able to resist the demand. The far-seeing statesmen who are at the head of affairs know that it is worth a severe trial to become independent of America. They remember, doubtless, the insults we have been obliged to allow to pass unresented, which, had it not been for cotton, would never have been ventured upon. And if they are patriotic as we believe them to be, they will just let their "friends" on this side of the Atlantic fight away undisturbed.

We place the fact thus plainly for the purpose of convincing Americans, as they are determined to believe England their enemy, that she is doing her very worst for the Republic by letting it alone. There is another argument which tends to the same end. The policy of the United States has been exceedingly hostile to British interests for many years. Whenever England has been engaged with any European Power in a controversy likely to result in war, America has always arrayed herself alongside our enemy. This has been done systematically. Now, surely the citizens of the United States bearing in mind their own intense love of country, cannot be especially indignant if Britain looks with some little pleasure on the prospect of her enemy being somewhat reduced in strength. The feeling is very natural. We do not say it is right. It is so far wrong, that no one would advocate an alliance with the South for the purpose of weakening the United States.

From the Toronto Leader, July 29.

The Home Government would have been more than usually inconsiderate had they allowed Canada to remain in a defenceless condition, in close proximity to a country struggling in the agonies of civil war. As a purely precautionary measure, without any reference to the causes or objects of the conflict, it was desirable to adopt preventive measures, looking to the possibility of trouble as a consequence of the license which obtains on the other side of the border. The provision implied no reflection upon the purposes, no slur upon the friendship of the Government at Washington. It originated in the spirit that would prompt a private citizen to watch his roof, perhaps to remove his goods, when his neighbor's house is in flames; not because he apprehends intentional destruction, but to provide for an emergency which experience has proved to be by no means uncommon.

Had any doubt existed as to the expediency of the proceeding, subsequent events would have sufficed to remove it. The constant efforts of unprincipled journalists and demagogues in New-York, and others of the Northern cities to excite afresh the long-slumbering Anglophobia, have demonstrated the fickleness of republican alliances, and the folly of reposing confidence in aught but national ability to take care of ourselves. Say what we will of the sensational tendencies of such newspapers as the TIMES and *Herald* of New-York, it is impossible to overlook the fact that they heap misrepresentation and abuse upon Britain, and upon Canada as a British Province, with a full knowledge of the temper of the people they address. Daily appeals to ignorant—we did hope exploded—antipathies fan the embers into flame; but the prejudices are there to work upon, or the efforts would be in vain. It is folly, therefore, to hold newspapers altogether responsible for the violent outbursts toward England which have of late disgraced some of the Northern communities. There is a large war leaven, which might be momentarily stirred into mischievous activity as against Great Britain, and her rulers would be derelict to duty were they to be indifferent to the signs of the times now visible in the American horizon. Liberal allowance must be made, we are aware, for American bravado. Barking dogs are rarely prone to bite, but they are less likely to be troublesome when they see you prepared. And though there may be scant meaning in the insulting threats which come from New-York, Albany and Buffalo, the only method of insuring their harmlessness is to be prepared for the worst contingency.

We trust then that we shall see more of "the Palmerstonian stroke." The troops already here, although undoubtedly serviceable as a nucleus, fall short of the requirements of the country; and it is most earnestly to be hoped that they will be speedily followed by other regiments. Ten, fifteen or twenty thousand regulars will not be too many to be in the Province ere the commencement of Winter, and fortunately either of those numbers may now be spared without detriment to imperial interests in other parts of the empire. Our neighbors need not excite themselves by contemplating their arrival. There is no hostile intent on the part either of the Home or Provincial Powers, and only enemies will otherwise interpret a continuance of the precautionary policy which the *Leader* was the first to recommend. A prudent man is not deterred from doing what his judgment dictates by fear of misapprehension. And Great Britain will scarcely shrink from the duty of providing against casualties, because her action may be misconstrued by the most virulent of her detractors.

THE EVACUATION OF HAMPTON.

From the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Hampton, Saturday, July 27, we select the following particulars of the evacuation of Hampton by our troops on Friday last:

"A most sudden and unexpected movement occurred at Hampton on Friday. The troops had struck their tents, packed their knapsacks and accoutred themselves, exulting in the prospects of an early fight and an advance upon the enemy. The command had even been given to march, and the final preparations been completed, when news came that, instead of an advance, the troops would be withdrawn from the post. That evening they were marched down from their camps to the fortress, followed by heavy baggage trains, and as many as could be transported were taken on board boats for the North.

Upon the regiments remaining devolved the task of guard and picket duty. Patrol parties were sent in every direction to guard against the approach of the enemy, who, had they improved the opportunity, might have annoyed us seriously with the force they could have brought against us. The camps of the remaining regiments had been struck with the rest, and so disorganized was the camp during the night as to be incapable of very formidable defence. I was out with a patrol party until the moon paled before the sun, and daylight had fairly been inaugurated. No sign of alarm occurred during the entire night, and our plan of signals, which had been most admirably arranged on a strategical plan, was not needed.

The movement of several regiments (including BAKER's "Californians") from the post, who had occupied encampments between Hampton and the Fortress, was regarded by the Twentieth and others occupying Hampton, as subjecting them to danger from a flank movement of the enemy, who had been ascertained to be prowling in the vicinity. A kind of panic then seized upon the soldiers, and they made good haste, in obedience to an order from Gen. BUTLER, to retire toward the Fortress, to a position they could readily hold.

The panic which had seized upon the troops was quickly noticed by the blacks, throngs of whom have been pouring into Hampton, and collecting from all parts of the surrounding country. They believed that the rebel Army was coming upon the village, and that our soldiers were leaving in anticipation of the attack. Their demonstrations and expressions of alarm were of the most enthusiastic order imaginable. "*To de Fort! To de Fort! De 'Seceshers' is comin'!*" was the cry that, like a whirlwind, filled the colored population with terror, and passed from one to another, until they grabbed their children, their chickens and their bundles and fled in caravans toward the garrison.

It was not long before the little village just outside the Fortress seemed like one great auction-room, and the streets were with difficulty kept passable. All the old buildings around were appropriated, and before night the tide was reflected back toward Hampton, and while I write every little hut is almost completely tenanted with blacks.

Friday evening, orders were issued by Gen. BUTLER that should Hampton be attacked during the night, our troops should render as formidable a resistance as possible, but if overpowered by a superior force, they should fire the village and retreat. To this end, inflammables and kindlings and explosives were kept ready for the torch at a moment's notice, and scattered all through the village.

The absence during the night, not only of attack, but even alarm from the enemy, probably preserved the village from laying in ashes to-day. This morning, however, a column of black, lurid smoke was seen from the Fortress, and the report soon came in by telegraph that the village had been fired. Two fire-engines were instantly ordered out from the Fortress and dragged rapidly to the spot, when it was discovered that the fire was confined to two buildings—the jail and Odd Fellows' Hall.

It appears that some vandal soldiers took upon themselves the task of burning the place. They had fired it in several places, but the flames had been checked, except in the cases mentioned, before any meterial damage could be done. The two buildings mentioned are burned to the ground. They were, however, very miserable structures, and of no very great value.

The safety of the village for the future depends upon the conduct of the rebels. To-morrow it will be entirely cleared, and every man, woman and child removed to the other side; so that any instant those grinning columbiadic monsters that bask in the torrid sunshine on the bastions of the fortress, may belch hot shot and shells into its very heart. A system of special signals has been organized, so that the guns at the fort can be directed with great accuracy and promptness to play upon any point under their range.

The bridge at Newmarket was burned by the rebel troops this morning. Soon afterward a black column of smoke toward the Northwest heralded the destruction of "Burned Bridge," as it is called, and now with especial propriety.

A FLAG OF TRUCE—A COWARDLY RECONNOISANCE.

At 2 o'clock this P. M., a flag of truce accompanied by some officers of the rebel force, came into Hampton. The pretence was some negotiation of exchange of Capt. JENKINS, of the Naval Brigade, and other prisoners taken by the Secessionists in recent skirmishes. While they were communicating their pretended business, however, about one hundred rebels were reconnoitering the place and its surrounding defences.

HAMPTON BRIDGE TAKEN UP.

A portion of Hampton Bridge, sufficient to render it quite permanently impassable to any force which may approach from the other side, was removed Sunday morning, and the roads in every direction are barricaded.

The excursion under command of Capt. BURLEIGH, Provost Marshal, for clearing the village of all people who may be remaining in it, has just come out to execute its purpose. No person whatever will be permitted, after this evening, to pass into Hampton from the Fortress side, so that at any moment the guns from the bastion of the garrison can open upon the town, when it is thought necessary, without danger to our troops or to loyal citizens. This morning several boats, laden with furniture, carpets, &c., from the best houses in the village, arrived at the fortress. The property will be safely stored, and probably or not be restored to its former owners, in proportion as an investigation after the war shall prove them guilty or not of treason. Several Union people who have remained in the village and taken no part in the troublous war, have had all their furniture removed for them by Government, and it is now at their disposal.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

The Southern papers contain the Proclamations of the Governors of several seceded States, calling for additional levies of troops. In Mississippi eight regiments are called for, to be fully organized and equipped by Aug. 15. A requisition has been made upon South Carolina for two thousand more troops. Alabama is called upon for three thousand additional volunteers. Regiments are still moving Northward, among others one from Georgia and the Sumter Flying Artillery.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Harper's Ferry, July 26:

"Major-Gen. BANKS is now in command of this column. Gen. PATTERSON will leave this morning for Philadelphia. Capt. MCMULLEN's men return with him; they have acted as the General's body guard, and have seen much service as scouts, part of the company being out every night. Two expresses arrived last night and reported at head-quarters. It is supposed that JOHNSON and LEE are advancing to this point. They have some thirty thousand men.

The scouts from our encampments are at night posted some six miles up the Shenandoah River, and from that point cross into Loudon County. The Twelfth New-York Regiment hold the outside pickets.

Among those who fell at Manassas Junction was Capt. AVIS, of Charlestown. He was buried yesterday at that place. Also, Capt. PEYTON HARRIS, of Martinsburgh, and Capt. JOHN BUTTLER, all of the Southern Army. The loss on their side is reported larger than ours.

No trouble has occurred at Martinsburgh and Charlestown. Most of the Union people have left, anticipating trouble, and the fugitives are now at Hagerstown. Mr. MCCANN, of the Union Hotel, at Martinsburgh, was obliged to leave, with his family, and go to Hagerstown.

The reinforcements continue to arrive in the way of commissary stores, and are stored on the opposite side of the river; more than enough on this side for present use. Some few boats passed along the canal yesterday. The canal is not in full operation. As usual, in changing commanders, all are anxious to know something about Gen. BANKS. We have not received any Philadelphia papers since we arrived at this place, and the soldiers imagine we are out of the bounds of civilization.

I have received from a reliable party the names of the following, killed in Manassas: Capt. [illegible], Capt. Alburtus, Lieut. Brown, private Buller, Robert M. Conrad's two sons, from Martinsburgh, Capt. Rowan, from Charlestown, Dan. W. Hyatt's brother. The deserters say the loss of the Confederates is not less than 3,000, and Lieut.-Col. HUFF, who is wounded, not mortally, reports from 4,000 to 5,000."

VESSELS FOR KEY WEST.

The Treasury Department has sent the following order to Major FRENCH, commander of the troops at Key West, in regard to the clearance of vessels from Northern ports for that place:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th inst., asking, on behalf of merchants and others at Key West, that no restriction may be laid in regard to the clearances of vessels at Northern ports, consigned to merchants at Key West, Florida.

The Collectors at the several Northern ports have been authorized to clear at their respective ports vessels consigned to merchants at Key West, Florida.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Major WM. H. FRENCH, U. S. A.,
Head-quarters of troops at Key West, Florida.

IOWA ACTIVE.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says:

"We have reason to believe that four more regiments will be accepted from Iowa, or that the requisition for them will soon be made. Over two hundred and fifty companies have been offered to the Adjutant-General, who has their muster-rolls—these being exclusive of the cavalry companies. We have now seven regiments formed, taking seventy of these companies. Some of those offered are intended for Home Guards, and some are perhaps not full—but there is, of course, more than an abundance to make up these additional regiments. There are thousands of men in Iowa eager to enter this conflict in defence of their Government under the old Stars and Stripes. They will have the opportunity. Our harvesting will soon be over, and thousands now in the fields will transfer themselves to fields of another kind."

LAW REPORTS.

Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 31.

Before Judge Betts.

In the Matter of Purcell McQuillan.—This matter, which had been adjourned till this morning from amendment of the return, was called up at the opening of the Court by Mr. Edwards, the counsel for the applicant. The officer who had attended on the return day before yesterday, handed the writ to Mr. Edwards, who at first said that no further return had been made, but on a closer examination it appeared that in the return "I beg leave to decline to obey this writ at present," had been inscribed the words "By order of Lieut.-Gen. Scott." Mr. Edwards objected that a new return should have been made as of to-day, and that the authority should have been set forth in the return, and said he should controvert the sufficiency of the return, both as to date and as to substance. The Court said that if objection was made, it would not determine upon the sufficiency of the order till the order was before it. And Mr. Edwards said he should like an order of attachment for not making a return. Mr. Woodford, who was present, inquired if he intended to deny that that indorsement was the return of the commanding officer at Fort Lafayette. Mr. Edwards said no, he had not intimated such a thing, and that he would ask that a further return be made; that the authority referred to should be produced as a part of the return, and that it should be an entirely new return, so that it might appear that up to the date of the return the officer held the prisoner in his custody, and that an attachment should be issued in consequence of the return now made.

Mr Woodford now stated that he had just learned that the Lieutenant-Colonel had obviated the question of the production of the order, by giving the Lieutenant who had been detailed to attend to this matter, directions to exhibit to the Court the direction under which the return was made.

Mr. Edwards said it should have been annexed to the return, and suggested that it should be so annexed now. The Lieutenant stated that he was only ordered to show the orders to the Court, not to leave them. Some discussion arose as to whether further proof should be required of the authenticity of the order, but Mr. Edwards finally did not require further proof, and a copy of the order was directed to be handed in. The order read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

To Col. D. D. Tompkins, Quartermaster's Department, No. 6 State-street, New-York:

Send orders immediately to commanding officers of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette to make return to writ in case of Purcell McQuillan that he begs leave to decline obeying the writ at this time.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Mr. Edwards said that where the possession of the party was admitted, it was right and just that the party should be produced and be here, and he asked that such should be the case now.

Judge BETTS said that the party who held him denied the power of the *habeas corpus*, and that, under the circumstances, he should decline to order the Marshal to go and get him to have him present.

Mr. Edwards then said that he would proceed to argue the matter on this return, if return it could be called, though it was very difficult to argue the matter so situated. He read the petition and affidavit of service, and proceeded to argue that a person should not be so held without charges made against him.

Judge BETTS asked what was his practical remedy.

Mr. Edwards answered that he should say it was for the Court to point out the remedy. He could not imagine that, in this City, where there was so much intelligence and knowledge, if an order was given by a court to bring this man up, it would be disregarded.

Judge BETTS asked him if he did not see that the officer had declined to obey the writ. Mr. Edwards answered that he considered rather that he had declined to make a return to the writ. Judge BETTS said as it stood, it was just the same as if Gen. Scott stood here in Court and said, "I decline, for reasons of the public good, to produce the man here;" and what was the remedy? The question was really whether the writ of *habeas corpus* was not practically suspended.

Mr. Edwards said if that was so, there was little need of his arguing further; but he did not think it was so; he was not aware that we were under martial law, and he urged that this Court, as Judge Taney did, should order an attachment to issue, and if that was disobeyed, to let the responsibility rest where it would.

Judge BETTS said that in that case Judge Taney, when he was met by the same insuperable obstacle, proceeded no further. It was an open question whether the military or civil power should yield; there was little danger in the present state of public sentiment that the rights of personal liberty would be injured, but there was a very decided sentiment that the Constitution and the Government should be upheld at whatever cost, and it was better to recognize the present state of things and leave matters under the check of public sentiment.

Mr. Edwards said he had no more to say. Would his Honor indorse his determination on the writ?

The Judge said he would direct an entry to be made in the minutes that a motion was made for an order to the Marshal to execute the writ and that the motion was denied.

And thereupon the Court adjourned.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Thomas Murphy* vs. *Uriah Lee et al.*—The motion for receiver and injunction are denied, except so far as to restrain defendant Lee from using the name of Murphy in any manner.

The Slater Bank vs. *James H. Sturdy*.—The motions are denied with costs of opposing, to abide event.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Jane McKenzie* vs. *Alexander McKenzie*.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Lachaise* vs. *Libby*.—Order of June 3, 1861, directing the action to be revised, vacated; and the motion for this purpose denied. The costs of this motion, and of the motion to open the default, upon which the order of June 3 was made, will abide the event of the suit.

Willey vs. *Willett*.—Motion to continue action granted. Costs to abide event.

Benoist vs. *Eyre*.—Motion to vacate attachment denied. Costs to abide event.

Davey vs. *Mulvey*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 31, 1861.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1862....	98½	20 Bank of New-York	85
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81..cou.	86⅞	15 American Ex. Bank	80½
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81..reg.	86⅞	50 Pacific M. S. Co.s10	71
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71..cou.	79½	100 do.........s30	71
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74..cou.	79½	50 do.........s10	71¼
1,000 Trea. 12 ⅌ct. Nts.	102	50 do.........	71½
[illegible] Tre.10⅜ ⅌ct. Nts.	101	50 do.........b30	71⅜
[illegible] Tr. 6 ⅌ ct. 2 yr...	96⅛	100 do.........b10	71⅝
20,000 do	96⅜	68 Del. & H. Canal Co.	85½
5,000 Ill. Cl. bds 1860..	76	50 N. Y. Central R....c	75¾
1,000 Ill. Reg. bds.....	76	350 do..........c	75⅞
5,000 Ill. Cou. bds. 1879	79¾	300 do..........c	75¾
5,000 do	79	50 do........24d..	76
23,000 Ten. State 6s '90.	42¾	50 do..........b3	75¾
7,000 do	42	16 do.............	76
2,000 Vir. State 6s.....	49½	10 Harlem Railroad....	10¾
5,000 do........	49¼	200 M. S. & N. I. R.....	13⅜
2,500 do........	49	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S...	27⅜
5,000 Georgia State 6s.	66	100 do..........	27¼
3,000 Missouri State 6s	41½	25 Pan. Railroad.......	106
[illegible] do	41¼	200 Ill.C.R.R. Scrip....	62
4,000 Mo. 6s iss. to Han. & St. J. R.......	46	100 C. & T. Railroad....	26¼
		100 do.........s30	26
2,000 N. C. State 6s....	60¼	100 do..........s10	26¼
[illegible] M. C. 8 p. c. b. old	94	150 do........s30	26⅛
[illegible] Mich. S. 2d M. B.	60½	300 do.........	26⅜
300 Ill. Cen. R. bds..	89½	50 do........	26⅜
5,000 L.E.&W.1st M.B.	64	140 C.& R.I.Railroad...	38¾
3,000 G. & C. 2d M. B.	94	5 do........	39

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6's 1867....	86	50 Am. Exchange Bk	80
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	86⅜	50 Hud. Riv. R........	34
[illegible] Trea.12 ⅌ Ct.Nts.	102	50 Mich. Cen. R....s30	41⅜
[illegible] Trea.6 ⅌ Ct.2Year	96⅜	100 Mch.So.&N.I. R.b20	13½
[illegible] Va. State 6s......	49	325 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	62
[illegible] Missouri State 6s	41½	150 Galena & Chi. R....	61
[illegible] do	41⅜	150 do........	61⅛
[illegible] Tenn. State 6s, '90	42½	200 do........b30	61⅜
[illegible] N. Y. Cen.R..s5p&c	75⅞	300 do........s10	61⅛
[illegible] do.........opg	75	50 Clev. & Tol. R......	26⅜
[illegible] do.........s30	75	100 Chi. & Rock I. R...	39
[illegible] do.........opg	75¾		

WEDNESDAY, July, 31—P. M.

This has been another dull day on the Stock Exchange. The majority of the operators appear disposed to speculate for the Fall, but owing to the comparative scarcity of cash stocks on the street, they are afraid to bear the market with much energy, and the consequence is that but partial impression is made upon prices. To-day was the half-yearly closing period of New-York Central Shares, preliminary to the August Dividend. To close up outstanding contracts, and return borrowed Stock, a number of parties had to pay 76 ⅌ cent. cash, while offering to sell at 75@75¼ per cent. for the reopening of the transfers on 23d August, or else seller 30 days. A difference of ½ ⅌ cent. was also made between cash and delivery by certificate 3@5 days hence. After the transfers of the day were over, the Stock at the Second Board was again wanted at 75¾@⅞ ⅌ cent., deliverable by certificate and power of attorney to transfer, and for the next three weeks the dealings will go on as usual in this way. It must be understood by outside buyers, however, that unless certificate and power are specified, all contracts in the Stock run to the reopening of the transfers, and bear 6 ⅌ cent. interest in the meantime. The Dividend will probably be announced in the course of next week, until which announcement at the Exchange Board, all cash purchases and time contracts carry the Dividend. The Western shares were tame in the forenoon. At the Second Board, there was an improved demand for Galena, and a little more disposition to bid for other descriptions. The State Stocks were steady in the forenoon, and Missouris firm and advancing at and after the Second Board, owing to the settled and very decided vote in the Convention superceding the rebel Government of JACKSON and his colleagues. The last price on the Street was 42½ ⅌ cent. The National Stocks were not much dealt in. Prices about the same as yesterday. The two-year Treasury paper, carrying 6 ⅌ cent. interest, was in demand at 96⅜@96½ ⅌ cent. The general Market late in the afternoon was firm, and left off about as follows:

Central...............	76	Michigan Central...	42
Missouris.............	42⅜	Mich. Guaranteed...	27⅝
Erie..................	24	Rock Island.........	39¼
Galena................	61⅝	Harlem Preferred....	25
Toledo................	26⅜	Panama..............	106½
Illinois Central.....	62⅜	Pacific.............	71⅜

Some of the City Bank shares are weaker, the bidding being about as follows to-day:

New-York..............	83	Merchants'..........	90
Mechanics'............	90	Union...............	88
America...............	99	Phœnix..............	90
Chemical..............	400¼	State of New-York.....	75
Commerce..............	75	Broadway............	120
American Exchange...	80½	Bank of the Republic..	90
Corn Exchange.........	77	Continental.........	70½
Importers' & Traders'..	82	Manufac. & Merchants'	77

In Railway Bonds the changes are not important, and the bidding is about as follows:

N. Y. Central Sixes....	92½	M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c n. f. '82..	94½
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	97	M. So. 7 ⅌ cent. seconds	60
N. Y. Cen. Sevens, '76.	100	N. Indiana firsts.....	78
N. Y. Cen. sevens Con.,		M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	72
'76..................	102	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75.	89½
Erie firsts, '68.......	102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	84
Erie seconds, '79......	98	C. & N.W. firsts,2d se's.	37
Erie seconds, ext., '64..	97½	Chi. &. N. W. seconds..	15
Erie thirds, '83.......	83¾	Han. & S. Jos'h firsts..	29
Hudson R. firsts, '69...	100	New-Jersey Cen. firsts.	104½
Hud. R. secondsS.F. '85	95	N. Jersey Cen. seconds.	101
Hudson R. Con., '67....	77	Gal. & Chicago firsts...	100
Harlem firsts, 1869-73..	95	Gal. & Chic. seconds...	94
Harlem seconds, '64....	98	Chi. & Rock I. firsts....	93
Harlem thirds, '68.....	70	Lake Erie & W. firsts...	64
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-72..	94	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	96

There is a dull time in Money affairs even at the cheapest going rates on temporary loans and for prime discounts. A number of private lenders [illegible]cing money with the Government for 60 days [illegible] 6 ⅌ cent., and this facility for safe employment until the Fall trade appears, is about the only reliable method of getting rid of temporary balances at a fair rate of interest. After the sailing of the *Asia*, there was nothing said in Exchange.

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	—RECEIPTS.—		—EXPORTS FOR THE PAST WEEK.—		
	P. Week.	S'e 1st Sept.	To G. B'n.	To F'ce.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61.	850	3,456,000	—	—	—
1859-60.	2,000	4,444,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
1858-9..	17,000	3,680,000	24,000	6,000	3,000
1857-8..	11,000	3,061,000	17,000	—	1,000
1856-7..	2,000	2,892,000	10,000	4,000	3,000
1855-6..	3,000	3,479,000	10,000	—	4,000

	—EXPORTS SINCE FIRST SEPTEMBER.—				
	To G. B'n.	To F'ce.	To Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	2,176,000	578,000	372,000	3,126,000	57,000
1859-60	2,651,000	577,000	489,000	3,717,000	170,000
1858-9..	1,965,000	429,000	541,000	2,935,000	140,000
1857-8..	1,772,000	377,000	[illegible]	2,633,000	118,000
1856-7..	1,407,000	409,000	407,000	2,223,000	85,000
1855-6..	1,919,000	478,000	519,000	2,916,000	63,000

The prospects of the growing crop attract but little attention this year, owing to the more important questions now agitating the country. The mails continue very irregular, and communications with the greater part of the South is much interrupted or practically suspended. It is, therefore difficult (say Messrs. NEILL) to offer any specific remarks as to the condition of the new crop. From such accounts as have been received, however, it is generally reported to be doing well under the influence of fine weather. Seasonable rains are said to have fallen where needed, and everything presents a promising appearance. Indeed, the remarkable absence of all complaints, thus far, tends to create an impression that the accounts are rather too glowing. No definite estimate of the probable extent of next crop is yet attempted. The important question is not how much cotton will be grown this year, but "When will the crop be sent to market, and how will it be exported?" At present, it is quite impossible to say when this may be done; but the probability is that no cotton will come to port while the war and blockade last. So urgent are the factors of New-Orleans on this point, that they have unanimously requested planters not to send forward any portion of their crops while that port is blockaded, but to keep it on the plantations.

Our own Cotton market, though limited in supply, has gone ahead of the Liverpool advance so rapidly as to cause the extraordinary reversal of speculation and orders from that point *to* New-York and Boston. We are advised that several packets now on the way from England have as freight from 200 to 500 bales Cotton each for New-York account.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. The Bank of the Republic has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable August 12. The Long Island Bank a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable on demand. The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company, in this City. An interest dividend on the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st of August.

The work of engraving the new Treasury Bills of the Government, which is required to be done promptly, has been referred by Secretary CHASE to his Sub-Treasurer in New-York, and after duly inviting the lowest responsible proposals, and thoroughly comparing and scrutinizing prices, Mr. CISCO has entered into contracts with one of the very best Bank Note Engraving concerns in the country, who proposed very much lower terms than any other for the execution of the plates and the printing of the Bills. That a large sum of money has been thus saved to the Government over the ordinary contract system at Washington, which Mr. CHASE was unwilling, with his present limited experience, to act upon, we are abundantly satisfied, and we allude to the subject in justice to the care and integrity with which Mr. CISCO has executed this trust, but which would seem to be reflected upon by a communication in our last paper, directed against the parties selected to do the work. We shall not undertake to impeach the motive of our irate correspondent, but make bold to say that so far as he is pleased to insinuate that either Mr. CHASE or Mr. CISCO went about this duty "*sub rosa*," he is wholly mistaken, and possibly misled by some feeling of professional rivalry in the business of engraving, with which neither of these public officers could have aught to do.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Currency and Specie thus:

BANK NOTES.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England........	¼	Georgia............	25
New-York State......	¼	Mobile.............	20
East New-Jersey.....	¼	New-Orleans........	15
West New-Jersey.....	⅜	Tennessee..........	25
Pennsylvania........	2	Ohio&S.Bk of Indiana ⅝@1	
Philadelphia........	¼	Kentucky...........	2
Baltimore...........	⅜	Illinois and Wis........	60@70
Virginia............	15@20	Missouri.............	15@20
North Carolina......	15@20	Michigan...........	1
S. Carolina.........	25	Canada.............	1½

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars.....	$1 03	Guilders............	39
Spanish Dollars.....	1 06	English Silver....4 65@4 80	
Five-franc Pieces...	95	Species.............	1 06
French Crowns.......	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars .	1 02
German Crowns.......	1 06	Old Am.QuarterDollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers....	69	Spanish Silver, ⅌ oz ..	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns...	$4 81	Ten Guilder Pieces....	$3 96
Old Sovereigns......	4 80	Spanish Doubloons....	15 75
Twenty Francs.......	3 81	Patriot Doubloons.....	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces...	7 83	Gold, Am. Old..5 ⅌c. prem.	

The following is an official statement of the business of the past month, at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer United States, New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

July 1, 1861, by balance..............		$2,049,278 57
Account of Customs....	$418,861 52	
Account of Patent Fees.	3,765 68	
Account of Post-office Department...........	97,062 68	
Account Miscellaneous	20,131 75	
Account of Loans......	10,390,996 79—	$10,930,818 42
Payments..............		$12,980,096 99
Treasury Drafts.......	$8,946,559 50	
Post-office Drafts....	128,989 72—	$9,075,549 22
Balance July 31, 1861,		$3,904,547 77
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts.....	$3,005,096 86	
By receipts during the month.............	4,290,576 71—	$7,295,613 57
To Payments................		4,291,843 87
Balance......................		$3,003,769 70
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts...........	$824,940 36	
By Appropriations......	652,000 00—	$1,476,940 36
To Payments................		1,348,849 06
Balance..................		$128,091 30
By Receipts for Customs in July, 1861		$418,861 52
By Receipts for Customs in July, 1860		4,524,832 82
Decrease in July, 1861.........		$4,105,971 30
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office........		$349,400 22
By Coin received during the Month........	$8,328,603 96	
By Fine Bars received during the Month.....	67,455 53—	$8,396,059 41
Total....................		$8,745,459 71
To Payments in Coin...	$8,512,704 80	
To Payments in Fine Bars..................	66,736 36—	8,579,441 16
Balance..................		$166,018 55
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas'r's Office	$7,036,408 77	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office..........	2,054,048 08—	$9,090,456 85
By Fine Bars do........	34,126 78	
By Unparted Bullion do.	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage...........	5,665,000 00—	5,901,639 78
Total....................		$14,992,096 63
Less due Depositors.........		7,750,875 86
Balance..................		$7,241,220 77

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.		
Foreign Coins.............	$5,800,000	
Foreign Bullion...........	1,600,000	
United States Bullion...........	1,100,000—	$8,150,000
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins............	$389,000	
Foreign Bullion..........	12,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	15,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins)	13,000	
Lake Superior............	1,000	
Washoe...................	20,000—	$450,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars..	$370,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins.	$8,230,000—	$8,600,000
Gold Bars stamped..................		$2,951,577 65
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage...............		$9,854,554 89

We have been requested to call attention to the notice of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, which appears in our advertising columns, in reference to the redemption of the Mortgage Bonds of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Railroad Company, dated Aug. 1, 1851, and due Aug. 1, 1861.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 21 bbls. of Ashes, 8,946 bbls. Flour, 55 bbls. Corn Meal, 44,826 bushels Wheat, 47,812 bushels Corn, 10,917 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Malt, 466 pkgs. Provisions and 212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½@$5 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 883 bbls., including 631 bbls. Pots, and 252 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, at full prices. Sales 1,100 bags Laguayra, at 16c.@17c., the latter for White; and 850 bags Rio, at 13c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms. Stock of Coffee in first hands this evening, 165,304 bags, including 140,341 bags Rio, 13,460 bags Maracaibo, 7,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,282 bags Java, 717 bags Costa Rica, 600 bags Bombay, 558 bags Jamaica, and 346 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—Has been more inquired for, and prices have been well supported. Sales to-day, 1,800 bales. The business in Cotton, in this market, during the past four weeks, Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. review thus: "Since our circular of the 2d inst., a steady business has been done in this market, at gradually advancing prices. The demand has been principally from manufacturers to fill Government contracts for the Army, while there has also been a speculative inquiry. The stock on hand is now reduced to a small compass; and as the quantity diminishes, holders become more indifferent about selling, even at present high rates. Prices are now higher than have been known for many years; and with the uncertainty of any further supplies from the South for some time to come, it is probable that a still higher range will be attained. In this view orders have been sent to Liverpool; and, for the first time in the histyry of the trade, Cotton is now being sent back to this country. It is not probable, however, that this will take place to any great extent, as the Eastern spinners hold a pretty fair stock, and of which they are using very sparingly. The sales of the past week reach about 7,000 bales, and Middling Upland, at the close, is firmly held at 16c." There is now a decrease in receipts of 988,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,000, and of 224,000 bales from 1858-9 (crop 3,851,000.)

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔...	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
Middling, ⅌ ℔......	16	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔.	16¾	17	17¼	17½

DYEWOODS—The demand has been mainly for Logwood, including St. Domingo, at $16, cash, ⅌ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been scarce and in request, especially St. George's Bank, which are quoted at $3 [illegible] 50 [illegible]. Mackerel and Herring are [illegible] active at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been somewhat unsettled to-day. Extra State has been in good request, chiefly for export, at steady prices. The inquiry for other kinds has been restricted, though buyers have had any existing advantage. The reported sales reach 17,450 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 22½@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 35; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 20@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 25@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State..................................	$4 00	@$4 10
Extra State...................................	4 22½	@ 4 50
Superfine Western..........................	3 90	@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois........	4 20	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan.............	4 25	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio.........................	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds..	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands.................	5 05	@ 6 15
Fancy Genessee..............................	4 55	@ 4 70
Extra Genessee...............................	4 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri........	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in request at steady prices. Sales 1,750 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine, at $3 90@$4, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $2 50@$3 65 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been quite limited—prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and prices have been depressed. Sales 118,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 20@$1 23; Amber do., (Winter,) on private terms; Red Western, at $1 11@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 99c.@$1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@98c.; Racine Spring at 93c.@96c.; Northwestern Club at 90c.@93c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at 70c.@91c.; and new White Delaware at $1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good demand at uniform prices. Sales 104,000 bushels, at 41c.@45½c. for poor to choice mixed Western; 38c.@40c. for damaged do.; 45½c.@47½ for Western Yellow; 47c. for Northern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in good request, at 62c.@63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ⅌ bushel. Sales 5,800 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in limited request, including Canadian, at 26c.@28c.; Western at 30c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair supply and limited request, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@70c., for poor to prime old, and 30c.@65c. for new crop, ⅌ ℔.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, and prices have been merely nominal.

HIDES—Continue very quiet, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Stock of all kinds 528,000 against 339,000 same date last year.

HOPS—Are in good request for home use and shipment, and desirable lots are very firm. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c.

LATHS—Eastern continue in demand at $1 12½ ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The principal inquiry has been for Oak Tanned, which is quoted firm.

METALS—Continue very quiet at old figures.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been made, including Porto Rico at 28c., and Nuevitas at 25c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $6 50, but holders claim higher rates, ⅌ 280 ℔s. Nothing new in Spirits Turpentine or Tar. Resin has been in good request, and sales have been made of about 5,000 bbls., chiefly common and strained at $3 62½@$3 75 ⅌ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Transactions here to-day have been quite limited, though prices have not varied materially.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending July 29.

SPERM—We notice more inquiry for Sperm since our last, the demand being both for home consumption and export. The transactions for the week embrace sales of 2,064 bbls. We quote: 1,000 bbls. in parcels for export, at $1 25, and to the trade, 580 bbls. good at $1 25, and 484 do. inferior at $1 20 ⅌ gallon. The market closes with further inquiry. *Whale*—The transactions in Whale have been wholly for export, for which we notice sales of 400 bbls. in Fairhaven, at 41½c., and in New-London, 1,000 bbls., at 41c. ⅌ gallon—all purchased by a house in this city. *Whalebone*—We have no sales to report in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, Bbls.	Whale, Bbls.	Whalebone, Lbs.
From Jan. 1 to July 29, 1861..	41,629	99,730	828,300
Same time last year.........	48,416	115,630	1,016,800

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at advancing prices. Sales: 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 75 (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 360 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ ℔. Beef is salable and steady; sales, since our last, 235 barrels, at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues inactive, at 3c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of 300 tcs., in lots, at $5@$6 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 810 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@6c., with 594 boxes Havana, part at 6½c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of July, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "Throughout July our Wool market was in about the same state as in the month of June, with perhaps an increase in transactions; the demand continuing for wools suitable for military goods only. Our markets are so bare of the right kind of stock the manufacturers will experience some difficulty in filling their contracts. For the finer quality of goods wanted, domestic medium and good medium fleece, and super, as well as extra pulled wools, will answer; but for the lower descriptions of goods, our common fleece and No. 1 pulled, together with the various kinds of foreign wools of a similar quality are required. We learn that but little of the new clip has been bought, and what has been taken is principally of the low and medium qualities. The prices ranging from 25c.@30c., a very limited quantity has made its appearance in market. Fine foreign wools—Cape, Mestizo, Australian, &c.—all in the grease, remain neglected. The low and medium kinds of foreign have been in good demand, with an improvement in prices of 5 to 10 ⅌ cent. The market, however, is almost bare of such grades as Smyrna washed, and unwashed, Mogadore, Udigria, Sfax, East Indies, Peruvian, &c.; likewise of all black and grey wools suitable for army blankets. The present demand is likely to continue for some time for all such wools, and it will no doubt pay to import some of them. Low carpet wools have been very dull of sale; yet we understand that some 300 or 400 bales of Cordova have been disposed of for military purposes. The stock, therefore, of these wools has been considerably reduced. Accounts from European markets show, generally, a depressed state of business. At the Liverpool sales which terminated on the 2d July, about 25,000 bales—mostly East India—were offered, and 18,000 bales sold. Compared with the sales in May, there was a decline of 1d. to 2d. ⅌ ℔. English wools experienced a decline of full 20 ⅌ cent., but from the very latest account had recovered about 5 ⅌ cent. On the continent, 10,000 bales of Buenos Ayres were offered at auction. 7,000 bales sold; good Merino and Mestizo at nearly April prices, while the faulty and common kinds met with ¾d. to 1d. reduction. The London sales of colonial wools commenced on the 18th of last month, when about 90,000 bales were to be offered."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1861.

	Cents ⅌ ℔.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	34@38
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece Common fleece	28@33
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	34@40
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece Common fleece	29@33
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	32@35
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece Common fleece	27@31
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	25@32
Unwashed	15@21
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed fleeces	26@31
Washed fleeces, burry	17@22
Unwashed fleeces, burry	8@14
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	14@17
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	18@22
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	25@31
Merinos, unwashed	18@22
Mixed fleeces, washed	20@26
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	14@18
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	10@12
California.	
Washed fleece	23@32
Unwashed fleece, fine	20@24
Unwashed fleece, medium	15@19
Unwashed fleece, coarse	10@13
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City extra	34@37
New-York City super	30@32
New-York City No. 1	24@26
Country extra	36@39
Country super	31@35
Country No. 1	25@28
Country No. 2	8@10
Lambs	26@33
Tub-washed	25@34
Western limed pulled wool	20@23

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow 30s., and, by steamer, 1,200 boxes Cheese and 250 pkgs. Butter, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bush. Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ¾d. ⅌ ℔. For Cork and a market—a foreign brig, with Grain in bulk, at 12½d. ⅌ 60 ℔s., and a foreign bark, with Corn in bulk, at 11½d. ⅌ bush. For Havre—Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 18c. ⅌ bush. For Antwerp—a bark, with Lumber, at 42s. 6d. ⅌ 50 cubic feet. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A brig, 295 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $6, thence from Honduras to a port in the British Channel, Mahogany £3 5s.; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,100; a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to the Windward and back, $1,600; a British brig, 136 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,750; a bark, 343 tons, to Sagua, $1,700; a British brig from a Salt Island to New-York, 7c., a British schooner, 110 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $1,300; a brig, 318 tons, to Marseilles, a British schooner to Tarragona and back, and two brigs. 250 and 290 tons, to North side Cuba and back, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday July 31, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

There is no improvement to notice. The market remains inactive, and sales are moderate. Our remarks of last week are quite appropriate to-day. Really good State or Western Butter is salable without much difficulty at 10c. to 12c., but the receipts of Western Butter are mostly inferior, and 8c. will buy any quantity of it. Orange County Pails are slow at the outside figures.

Orange County Pails..................	16	@	18
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow......	12	@	13
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow......	10	@	11
Fine Welsh Tubs......................	11	@	12
Fair Welsh Tubs......................	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice...............	9	@	10
Western Reserve Fair.................	8	@	9
Ohio, Common to Good................	6	@	8

CHEESE.

Fine Cheese are in good demand. The majority now arriving are in bad order, heated and puffed up. Such as are right sell readily at 6c.@7c.

Fine State Dairy.....................	6	@	7
Fair State Dairy.....................	3	@	5
Ohio Fine............................	5	@	6
Ohio Common..........................	3	@	4
Nutmeg...............................	6	@	7
Pineapple............................	6	@	9

EGGS.

The receipts are more than sufficient for the demand, and the market is dull at 11c.@12c. to count out.

BEANS

Are a little firmer for the best qualities.

Small Pea, Prime..................	—	@1 65
Medium..............................	1 40	@1 50
Marrow..............................	2 00	@ —
Kidney..............................	—	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples continue in active demand at 4c.@4¼c.

Dried Apples, State and Western.......	4	@	4½
Dried Apples, Southern................	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright.........	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled..............	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ⅌ ℔....................	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ ℔.................	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ⅌ ℔......................	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ⅌ ℔...................	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ⅌ pair....	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ⅌ ℔...........	11	@	13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Mercers, new....................	2 00	@2 25
Buckeyes, new...................	2 00	@ —
Junes, new......................	1 75	@2 00
Beets, new......................	—	@ 75
Parsnips........................	—	@1 00
Dykemans........................	1 87	@2 00

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1861.

There is a marked increase in the receipts of nearly all kinds of live stock this week. Especially is this the case with beeves and swine. The total foots up larger than any previous week since the 22d of January. These large receipts have caused a heavy decline in prices, and the supply left unsold, together with the excess bought by butchers over their real wants, is such that a limited number will suffice for next week. Beeves have come in very plentifully. Tempted by the advance of last week, drovers vied with each other, to see who would reap the greatest benefits from this advance, and rushed in with a will. They started for the West almost before the close of last market, to intercept and purchase droves before the owners should hear of the rise. Even as late as Monday they bought recklessly at Albany, at an advance of ¼c. upon last week's rates, thinking the supply would be short. The figures, however, show a total of over 5,000 beeves for the week, which is the largest number since the first week in last December. Prices kept up pretty well until Tuesday, when they declined gradually until Wednesday night, the result being a loss of more than was gained at the last market, and the leaving of some 250 to 300 unsold. The average decline was ½c. ⅌ ℔., on an aggregate of $17,000 on the beeves sold. Milch cows sell slowly, unless driven to the surrounding country or to the City distillery stables, and there disposed of at such prices as can be obtained—usually very low. The advance of beef last week made cow dealers more hopeful; but these hopes are dispelled now.... Veal Calves sell a shade better—that is more bring 4½c. and 5c. ⅌ ℔. this week than sold for these prices one week ago. The stock was all disposed of; general quality, good.... Sheep sell at an advance of 25c.@50c. ⅌ head, or 3½c.@4c. ⅌ ℔. live weight, and 4¼c. if extra fat. Lambs remain at about last week's prices, or a shade better. Stock well sold out.... Live Hogs have declined near 1c. ⅌ ℔ during the week. Heavy receipts have thrown more upon the market than are needed, even at the low rates given below.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week........	5,022	104	615	11,212	6,491
Previous week....	3,326	87	600	11,095	2,508
Corresponding week last year.	5,122	141	690	14,554	5,587

Weekly average of beeves for 1860...........	4,390
Weekly average of beeves for 1859...........	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858...........	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857...........	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 23,444. Total number received the previous week, 17,616; being an increase of all kinds amounting to 5,828.

Of the 5,022 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,500 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 414 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 62 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 14 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 32 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 4,500 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 239 head came from New-York, 2,846 from Illinois, 618 from Ohio, 206 from Indiana, 231 from Iowa, 231 from Kentucky, 116 from Missouri, and 15 from Connecticut.

The 4,500 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 943; Hudson River Railroad, 1,480; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 787; Harlem Railroad, 743; Hudson River boats, 530; on foot, 17.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The present has been a blue market for speculators. A little good luck last week set a portion of them wild, and they were going to make a lucky hit this time. "Everything was used up so close last week that the demand must be good next market day, and we will go in and win." They did go in, and came out wiser, but poorer. They bought heavily at Albany, paying ¼c. ⅌ ℔. more than last week, and continued their purchases after the cattle reached here, some 500 to 600 changing hands on Monday, and several lots were disposed of to sell again as late as Tuesday. We do not believe a single lot thus bought made the owner even a very light commission, but we do know that some droves sunk from $3 to $5, and on parts of droves even $10 ⅌ head, while a few holders, determined not to make such sacrifices, withdrew their cattle, and took, or sent them, into the country. A lot of splendid large, fat Kentucky Durhams were on sale, but no offers could be had at over 8½c., excepting for a few head in the early part of the market, and some of them were doubtless sold for 8c. One car-load of them were [illegible] shipped to Brighton, hoping [illegible] would be more appreciative and more generous. The Monday buyers got so badly taken in that it is to be hoped they will wait till the regular Market opens another time, when all can see for themselves the stock to be disposed of. Most of Monday's trade was of the speculative kind, confined principally to wholesale transactions. The few butchers who bought and paid $5 per head more than they would have had to give on Tuesday and Wednesday, will hardly be caught again. We repeat that this Monday's business is a hazardous, uneven thing, as now conducted. The first-class sellers and buyers ignore it, and it is a sort of "gouge game" between those who strive to forestall the regular trade, but scarcely ever satisfactory to both buyer and seller, as such transactions should be. If a butcher is taken advantage of by those who represent that the supply is like to be very short, and he pays ½c. ⅌ ℔. more than he need to, quite likely he will try and find an *honest* salesman the next week, leaving the would-be shrewd broker to look up another customer.

Regular sales were made Tuesday morning under the impression that the supply was short. The facts transpiring towards noon caused an almost total stagnation of business, and by night prices had fallen to the level of that low market two weeks ago. Nor did it revive any Wednesday, the 4,500 cattle being too many to admit of a rally, or even a stand against the downward current which had so steadily set in.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium...........	8½c.@8¾c.	None.
First quality......	8¼c.@8½c.	8¾c.@9c.
Medium to good....	7½c.@8c.	8c. @8½c.
Poor quality.......	7c. @7½c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality....	6c. @7c.	7c. @7½c.
General selling prices..	7c. @8c.	7½c.@8½c.
Average of all sales.....	7½c.@—	8c. @—

The market closed heavily, with near 300 unsold, including several lots withdrawn and sent to grass.

The closing rates were even lower than these figures, butchers only offering 7c. for nice fat retailing steers. The quality of the cattle was really good, otherwise our general average would have been put even lower. There was nearly a uniform opinion among sellers, that the latter part of the market has not been beat in dullness—amounting to absolutely no trade at all—and low prices, this season at least. Let forwarders bear in mind that a large supply of fresh cattle will not be needed next week.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 71 Ohio steers, of good flesh, rated 7½ cwt. @ 7¾ cwt., for PETTITT & Co., at 8c.@8½c., mostly on Tuesday.

TEED & WHEELER had 124 Illinois cattle and 30 Kentucky cattle for GEO. REED. The Illinois steers would dress 7½ cwt., were a common lot, which run out at 7½c.@8c. The Kentucky steers were a good bunch of 8¾ cwt., and averaged 8½c. at an early sale.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold for FRY & Co. 64 Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at an average of 8c.; and 12 State cattle for HALL, rated 6¾ cwt., and averaged 7¾c.

MURRAY & GLOVER bought of HEATH 78 Indiana steers of 7½ cwt., strong, which retailed at 8c. Also, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 60 Illinois cattle, rated near 7 cwt., at 8c.

P. F. CARY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 32 good fair Illinois steers and oxen, rated 7¾ cwt., run out at 8c.

T. BLOOMER sold 14 country cattle on his own account, rated 8 cwt., at an average of 8¼c.

A. M. ALLERTON sold, for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, 92 just commonish Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt. at 7¾c.@8c.

D. S. DOTY & BRO. sold 62 Illinois steers for BENNETT—a pretty good retailing lot, of 7¾ cwt., which run out at 7½c.@8½c. Also, on their own account, 14 Illinois cattle, of 9 cwt., at 8½c.—a good car-load of nice steers.

GILLETT & TOFFEY had 61 Illinois steers for J. CRABTREE, rated 7¼ cwt.; pretty good; run out at 7½c.@8½c. Also, for LAUR & BRIGGS, 45 Ohio cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c.; a medium lot. And 84 Iowa steers, a commonish thin cattle, of 6 cwt., which averaged 7c.

D. BARNES sold 45 good Kentucky cattle, bought of ECKSTEIN, rated 8 cwt., and retailed at 8c.

H. BARNES bought 46 prime Illinois steers, at the yards, rated 8 cwt., and run out at about 8c. for all that were sold.

W. E. DUDLEY was selling 65 fair Illinois steers for MONTGOMERY, rated 6½ cwt. or 6¾ cwt. in this market, and running out at 7c.@8c., average over 7¾c.

C. W. CONGER had 94 of ALEXANDER'S Illinois cattle, a good fair lot of 7¼ cwt., which run out at 7¾c.@8½c.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 106 Illinois cattle, some coarse, clumsy oxen, but generally a fat lot of 8 cwt., which he retailed at 7½c.@8½c., a few of the coarsest at 7¼c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 146 Iowa steers and oxen, a slim lot of 6½ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

HAWKHURST & WALLING sold 54 Illinois cattle, bought at the yards, a very good lot of grass cattle, rated 6¾ cwt., which were running out at 6¾c., or about $40 ⅌ head, which was the cost of the lot; the tailings were losing them money.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, 92 common Illinois cattle, rated 7½ cwt., at 7c.@8c., and 76 Ohio steers for WELTON & WILLIAMS, a good lot, which brought 7c.@8½c. on 7¾ cwt.

D. G. DRISCOLL bought 72 prime Kentucky steers at Albany, rated 9 cwt., fat Durhams, which he was retailing at 8c.@8½c. They were really a splendid lot, the best on sale, and too good for the present market. Rather than submit to such rates the owner held on to one car load which he was going to send to Brighton.

GEO. AYRAULT had 16 Illinois cattle for E. P. REYNOLDS. A light bunch of fair flesh run out at $45 on about 5¾ cwt. Also, 35 for J. AYRAULT. A fair bunch from Genesee Valley, 21 of which were taken by C. SIMONDS for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at $55 each, or near 8c. Balance hanging on.

MILCH COWS.

The cow markets were more than supplied this week. Allerton had 13, Browning 24, Chamberlin 28, and O'Brien 39—making a total of 104. A portion of the stock remains unsold, and of those disposed of, some were driven away to be peddled out among milkmen, very few of whom are sufficiently needy to induce them to visit the cow markets. Prices are low—fair cows selling at $30@$35, and prime ones at $40@$45 each. We noticed a good milker, sold with her calf, at $36, the calf being worth $3.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts moderate, but sufficient for the wants of buyers during this warm weather, when people incline more to mutton. Prices range at 4c.@5c. ⅌ ℔. live weight. We saw 200 ℔s. weighed out at 4½c., though a few of the best brought 5c. They were all disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good Sheep were scarce to-day, and worth 25c.@50c. ⅌ head more than a week ago. A right prime lot could be weighed out at 4¼c., and fair Sheep 4c. Market pretty good. Lambs are worth 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔., or last week's rates. A prime lot might bring 6¼c., which is a little better than the former market.

BROWNING gives the following receipts: From New-York—1,399 brought in, 130 by J. Setterly; 84, R. L. Bamber; 88, A. N. Culver; 32, S. S. Baker; 25, Capt. J. Smith; 125, Crandall & Smith; 267, A. Forshee; 97, J. J. Plattner; 108, W. H. Brown; 57, L. Hart; 134, E. Howe; 43, E. Burke; 59, J. H. Deverick; 54, A. Weeks; 39, L. Miller; 108, S. Beckwith; 9, A. Austin. From Indiana—178 by C. C. Polley. From Pennsylvania—111 by W. A. Rhodes; 181, Hesser & Myers. From Ohio—1,523 brought in, 196 by W. A. Disney; 164, A. Lantz; 199, C. C. Polley; 204, J. Salmon; 209, D. G. Morris; 195, J. T. Maxey; 174, W. W. Hand; 182, G. W. Weary. From New-Jersey—577 lambs brought in, 213 by L. Bellis; 46, E. L. Abbott; 29, H. W. Lindaburg; 53, J. A. Young; 154, G. B. Holcombe; 25, McClean; 8, W. D. Snyder; 12, G. McBride; 37, J. G. Schorup. Total, 3,961.

But few sheep broker's reports are given this week.

WM. D. BELLIS sold:

164 Ohio sheep for A. Leantz.........................	$432 00
196 Ohio sheep for W. A. Diznoy......................	588 38
182 Ohio sheep for G. W. Weary.......................	604 00
174 Ohio sheep for M. H. Hand........................	607 00
716	$2,231 38

Average, $3 11 ⅌ head.

Also:

111 Pennsylvania lambs, for Blinco & Rhodes.	$297 50
43 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis............	165 50
53 New-Jersey lambs, for J. A. Young..........	191 50
20 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis............	90 00
29 New-Jersey lambs, for H. W. Lindaberry.....	94 25
22 New-Jersey lambs, for E. L. Abbott.........	77 00
110 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcomb.......	356 99
66 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis............	250 00
8 New-Jersey lambs, for W. D. Snyder..........	25 00
25 New-Jersey lambs, for M. H. McClane........	74 00
22 New-Jersey lambs, for E. L. Abbott.........	69 12
84 New-Jersey lambs, for L. Bellis............	321 37
36 New-Jersey lambs, for J. G. Schomp.........	126 00
44 New-Jersey lambs, for G. B. Holcomb........	149 50
675	$2,287 73

Average, $3 38.

The 20 at $4 50 each were a fine lot of fat lambs.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

97 lambs..........	$429 00	173 sheep..............	$595 81
84 lambs..........	380 00	209 sheep & lambs.	613 50
74 lambs..........	249 00		
204 sheep.........	699 00	891	$2,966 31

Average $3 53.

O'BRIEN reports the following receipts: From New-York, 137, C. M. Carter; 102, Baker & Budd; 41, H. A. Lampher; 18, E. W. Vail; 63, A. B. Archer; 17, A. Thompson; 83, F. S. Hill; 78, J. Van Wyck; 51, Capt. Harden; 98, S. Day; 221, R. Bellis; 92, Bassett & Co.; 179, C. Vandusen; 55, A. Lester. From New-Jersey, 176, T. Coleman; 21, W. Wooley; 19, T. Brutton; 22, J. Stilwell; 02, R. Maberry; 24, R. Bellis. From Pennsylvania, 161, G. Heaser; 138, Myers & Hiper. From Ohio, 191, C. Arles; 202, M. Cameron; 200, B. Porter; 100, J. Estes; 201, F. Vanatta. Total, 2,782.

Sales of the following lots are reported by O'BRIEN & MCGRAW:

137 sheep & lambs.	$511 00	70 sheep & lambs.	$273 00
102 sheep & lambs.	317 88	17 sheep & lambs.	60 50
41 sheep & lambs.	136 00	83 sheep & lambs.	297 00
18 sheep & lambs.	73 50	16 sheep & lambs.	66 00
104 sheep & lambs.	444 37	78 sheep & lambs.	331 12
21 sheep & lambs.	83 25	96 sheep & lambs.	289 00
19 sheep & lambs.	88 00	51 sheep & lambs.	171 00
63 sheep & lambs.	227 75	191 sheep & lambs.	733 00
Totals............	1,107		$4,102 37

Average, $3 72 ⅌ head.

O'BRIEN & MCCARTY report sales of 1,674 sheep and lambs at $5,460 99, or an average of $3 28 each.

CHAMBERLIN gives receipts of 2,321 sheep and 1,290 lambs, sold, as follows, by KASE & MCPHERSON, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wart, [illegible] J. Chamberlin and [illegible]:

[illegible] sheep........	$4 00	58 lambs........	$4 12½
[illegible] sheep........	3 75	66 lambs........	4 00
[illegible] sheep........	3 50	20 lambs........	3 87½
206 sheep........	3 37½	70 lambs........	3 75
106 sheep........	3 25	131 lambs........	3 62½
217 sheep........	3 12½	138 lambs........	3 50
225 sheep........	3 00	162 lambs........	3 25
210 sheep........	2 87½	104 lambs........	3 00
225 sheep........	2 75	73 lambs........	2 75
73 lambs........	4 50	128 lambs........	2 50
67 lambs........	4 25	139 lambs........	2 00

At ALLERTON'S 850 sheep and lambs were received, and sold at rates corresponding with the above.

SWINE.

Heavy receipts and low prices are reported this week. Following the 2,500 last week, at 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔., we now have 6,500 selling at 4c.@4½c., showing a decline of 1¼c., and still falling.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs, prime........	4c. @4½c.	5c. @5½c.
Corn Hogs, medium......	4c. @4¼c.	5c. @5¼c.
Corn Hogs, light and fat..	4c. @4¼c.	5½c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs..............	3½c.@3¾c.	4c. @4½c.

Market slow, prices steadily going down all the time.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables at the beginning of the week, [illegible] horses. No sales of first-class coach pairs were reported. Some second-class pairs were disposed of at [illegible] $500 per pair. Several very good single horses were taken at $250@$300 each, for roadsters, and [illegible] fair single horses were bought for [illegible] $200 each. No inquiry exists for fancy saddle horses or ponies. First-class draught [illegible] very slowly, at $150@$175 each. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are buying but few horses at $100@$125 each. Government has bought the past week, 75 horses, very good quality, at $[illegible] average; 35 head were also purchased for Philadelphia to fill an order for Government, at $108 each, all coarse ones for draught. The agents are buying some mares, that measure 15 hands high, for cavalry use, being 2 inches less in height than heretofore. No demand prevails for Shippers. The total sales, for this week, amount to 104 horses, leaving on hand, this evening, 260 head unsold. At "Tattersall's" there are 28 head on hand; 4 sold, the past week. The stock on hand consists mostly of low-price work horses, suitable for Railroad, Omnibus and Army purposes. Some of the Stables have a few first-class horses, but there is no demand for them. Some dealers anticipate a good demand for stock in Cuba, this Fall, as they will not receive any from the Southern States, as heretofore.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, July 29, 1861.

BEEVES—The market opened quite active, the general impression among buyers being that the run over the Erie Railroad is unusually light—about sixty car loads. The New-Yorkers bought freely—some thought a little wildly—at an advance of nearly, if not quite, ¼c. ⅌ ℔. over last week's prices. Toward the close, the demand slackened perceptibly, and buyers from the East were holding out in anticipation of concessions from the advance established by the New-Yorkers. They have waited so long, however, that it is not probable they will take their usual complement. The average quality of the cattle in the several yards is good. Although the receipts for the week are comparatively light, upwards of 1,100 were held here in pasture, making the total on sale over 4,000.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany 37c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. From Albany to New-York, by railroad, 5c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ⅌ car load. By propeller, $10 ⅌ car load for Western, and $1 ⅌ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton $25 ⅌ car on Western, and $[illegible] ⅌ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 15 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle..............	2,985	3,030	[illegible]
Sheep..............	3,384	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs...............	—	—	[illegible]

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	[illegible]
Cattle..............	3,141	161,885	[illegible]
Sheep..............	3,867	87,600	[illegible]
Hogs...............	316	631	[illegible]

To the receipts for the week must be added 1,[illegible] head that were held out last week, making a total on sale 4,167.

PRICES—Have advanced ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔. In most instances the sales indicate an advance of ½c., and we alter our quotations accordingly:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premiums.............	— @—	— @ —
Extra..................	4¼c.@4¾c.	4¼c.@4½c.
First quality..........	3¾c.@4c.	3½c.@3¾c.
Second quality.........	3c. @3½c.	3¼c.@3½c.
Third quality..........	2½c.@2¾c.	2c. @2¼c.

SALES—Perhaps two-thirds of the cattle here have changed hands at the above quotations.

SHEEP—There is a good supply, but the demand is light, yet the market sympathizes more or less with the rise in Beef, and the price has gone up, say ¼c. ⅌ ℔. Sales 800 or 900 head at 3½c. ⅌ ℔.

HOGS—We do not learn of any stores being on the market. Owing to the advance on fat corn-fed in New-York, last week, the price for that description has gone up to 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ ℔., at which figures several lots have changed hands.

MILCH COWS—We hear of several sales of ordinary to good Cows and Calves at $30@$35. SAM. HOUSLEY sold six at $36 ⅌ cow and calf, which he thinks is the top of the market.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom...	Glasgow.........	Quebec.........	July [illegible]
Fulton............	Southampton.....	New-York.......	July [illegible]
Kangaroo..........	Liverpool.......	New-York.......	July [illegible]
Anglo Saxon.......	Liverpool.......	Quebec.........	July [illegible]
Europa............	Liverpool.......	Boston.........	July [illegible]
Teutonia..........	Southampton.....	New-York.......	July 31
Etna..............	Liverpool.......	New-York.......	July 31
Bohemian..........	Liverpool.......	Quebec.........	Aug. [illegible]
Persia............	Liverpool.......	New-York.......	Aug. 3
Malacca...........	Liverpool.......	New-Orleans....	Aug. [illegible]
Nova Scotian......	Liverpool.......	Quebec.........	[illegible]
Canada............	Liverpool.......	New-York.......	[illegible]
Bavaria...........	Southampton.....	New-York.......	[illegible]
North American....	Liverpool.......	Quebec.........	[illegible]
Asia..............	Liverpool.......	New-York.......	[illegible]
Arago.............	Southampton.....	New-York.......	[illegible]
Hammonia..........	Southampton.....	New-York.......	[illegible]
Rangoon...........	Liverpool.......	New-Orleans....	[illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow...........	New-York........	Liverpool......	Aug. 3
New-York..........	New-York........	Southampton....	Aug. 3
North American....	Quebec..........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Great Eastern.....	Quebec..........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Arabia............	Boston..........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Teutonia..........	New-York........	Southampton....	[illegible]
City of Baltimore.	New-York........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Norwegian.........	Quebec..........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Africa............	New-York........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Fulton............	New-York........	Southampton....	[illegible]
Anglo Saxon.......	Quebec..........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Kangaroo..........	New-York........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
United Kingdom....	Quebec..........	Glasgow........	[illegible]
Europa............	Boston..........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Nova Scotian......	Quebec..........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Persia............	New-York........	Liverpool......	[illegible]
Arago.............	New-York........	Southampton....	[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.........................5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South Mails close at.........................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF R. H. GRAY, OF COMPANY I, FOURTH Maine Regiment, who is reported to have seen Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, in hospital at Manassas, will communicate the fact in person or by letter to his wife, Mrs. DEMPSEY, at No. 186 Bowery, in this City, he will be liberally rewarded for his trouble and any expense which he may incur will be cheerfully reimbursed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CATLIN'S BREATH OF LIFE.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held on SABBATH EVENING next, in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, in relation to *Temperance in the Army*. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside, and distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. [illegible] Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—America's Dream.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prof. Anderson—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—Historical Poem on the Rebellion and the War—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the most conclusive indications of the vigor and effectiveness with which Gen. McClellan intends to perform the duties of his new Department will be found in the General Order, just issued by him, and which we publish this morning. He positively forbids the practice which has heretofore prevailed among both officers and men, of frequenting the streets and hotels of Washington. He denounces this practice as eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline—contending very properly that the time and services of all persons belonging to the Army should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. He therefore insists that hereafter no officer or private shall absent himself without a special permit from a commander of brigade. The good effects of this order will be very soon observed in the superior discipline of Gen. McClellan's command.

Gen. Cox, in a dispatch to Gen. Rosecrans, announces the retreat of Gov. Wise and his command from Ganley Bridge to Lewisburgh, where he was expected to make a stand. Before his retreat he entirely destroyed Ganley Bridge, making it necessary to construct a new one before Gen. Cox's command could follow. The Governor left behind him a thousand muskets and a quantity of powder.

Gen. Banks, who has established his headquarters at Sandy Hook, is busily engaged with his Staff in forming his command into Brigades, and otherwise putting it in a complete state of organization. The position occupied by him completely commands Harper's Ferry, and can easily be made impregnable. The batteries are already in position. The rumored approach of Gen. Johnston, by way of Leesburgh, has caused considerable activity on the part of the National scouts in that direction, but nothing indicating such an approach has yet been discovered.

The news from Fortress Monroe to-day is unimportant. The rebels have apparently given up their intention of immediately attacking Newport's News. Gen. Butler is said to be about to visit Washington. The court-martial in the case of Col. Allen has been brought to a close, and [illegible] has been referred to the authorities at [illegible]

[illegible] has issued a general order re[illegible] the new levy of 25,000 volunteers from this State. One regiment is to be artillery with six batteries of four guns each. The minimum aggregate for regiments is to be 868 and the maximum 1,048. There are to be three dépôts, the same as before. When 32 persons apply to the commander of a dépôt for a company organization they will be inspected, and if passed receive [illegible] providing for their transportation to the [illegible] quarters and subsistence will be furnished. The company thus formed, after medical [illegible] at the dépôt, will elect a Captain [illegible]. The remaining company Commissioned Officers are to be nominated on the completion of the organization of the company. The Non-Commissioned Officers are to be appointed by the Captains of companies. The Field Officers of the regiments are to be appointed by the Governor, subject to an examination by a Board of Officers to be hereafter named. The regiments and companies are to be consolidated and formed by the Governor. The pay of officers and men is to commence from the date of their acceptance.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were interesting, though not specially important. In the Senate, the bill permitting the President to appoint Superintendents of Navy-yards from the rank of Commander, as well as that of Captain, was passed. The bill to increase the Consular representation of the United States abroad during the continuance of the rebellion, was passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for iron-clad steamers was taken up and disagreed to—a new Conference being ordered. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive session. In the House, a bill was reported from the Military Committee providing for the monthly payment of the troops. A resolution was offered by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, but objected to by Messrs. Lovejoy and Washburne, of Illinois, inquiring into the truth of the assertions of Mr. James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, that all the communications sent by him to the South Carolina rebels were first shown to members of the Administration. A vote of thanks to the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment was passed. A resolution was adopted reprobating the employment by Government of men known to entertain secession sentiments. Mr. May, of Maryland, asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution relative to the imprisonment of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, but it was decided to be inadmissible under the rules. Another resolution sought to be introduced by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, fixing a limit for hostilities against the Rebel States, was also decided to be inadmissible. No other business of importance was done.

The Missouri State Convention is expected to adjourn to-day, the important business for which it was called together having been fully transacted. The offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State have been declared vacant, by a vote of 56 to 25, and persons have been appointed provisionally to occupy their places. The seats of the members of the present Legislature have also been declared vacant, 52 to 28. The whole of the Report of the Committee of Eight was adopted, with unessential modifications. For Governor, the Convention chose Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis; for Lieutenant-Governor, Willard P. Hall, and for Secretary of State Mordecai Oliver. The Minority of the Convention declined to vote on the occasion.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones, so renowned for their gallant conduct on the 19th of April during the assault upon them while passing through Baltimore, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, *en route* for Boston. Their reception by the citizens of New-York was very enthusiastic. They took refreshments at the Park Barracks, and embarked by the Norwich and Worcester route. A handsome reception awaits them in Worcester and Boston.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Hinks, also arrived from Baltimore yesterday morning at a very early hour, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad. They were received and escorted by the Seventh Regiment of New-York, and before their embarkation, were entertained with a collation at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. They took a steamer of the Fall River line at foot of Twenty-third-street, East River.

Capt. Asa M. Cook's corps of Boston Light Artillery arrived in this City last night, from Baltimore. Also the Third Battalion of Massachusetts Rifles, under command of Capt. Sprague. The members of both slept on board the steamship *Transport*, which brought them from Amboy, no other accommodation being provided for them. After breakfasting in the Park, the men will embark for home.

The United States transport *Joseph Whitney* arrived at this port, yesterday. She had on board, as prisoners, Richard Halves, Police Commissioner, Baltimore; J. W. Davis, W. H. Gatchell, Chas. Howard, Dr. Edward Johnson, taken on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, the "French Lady," Samuel H. Lyon, T. C. Fitzpatrick, John H. Curich, James C. Murphy, and Charles M. Hagelin. They were all landed at Fort Lafayette. A detachment of the Twentieth Regiment, Ulster County, also arrived on board the *Joseph Whitney*.

The commander of the *A. E. Willard*, of Bangor, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on the 28th inst., when off New-Inlet, N. C., he saw two steamers firing at a schooner that appeared to be near the shore. At the same time a large war steamer was off shore and another coming toward them.

The prize-schooner *Tropic Bird*, from Fort Munroe, arrived here yesterday. She was seized by the United States steamer *Pawnee*, June 29. She has a cargo of tobacco, valued at $20,000. The vessel and cargo are sent to this port for adjudication. She is in charge of Mr. Thomas F. Spencer, Prize-Master, with Sergeant Linnaham and Alexander Lowe, of the Coast Guard. There are also on board the mate and crew having charge of the schooner when seized.

Prince Napoleon left for Washington last evening. He will be absent several weeks, and return *via* Niagara Falls. The ladies of the royal party remain North.

The matter of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of Purcell McQuillan, confined as a political prisoner at Fort Lafayette, was again brought up yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Betts, when it was ascertained that the writ was disobeyed by order of Gen. Scott. The Judge, therefore, after argument on the part of the prisoner's counsel in favor of ordering the execution of the writ, which he declined to do, directed an entry to be made in the minutes that a motion had been made for such order, but that he had denied it. The Judge, in the present condition of the country, was not inclined to urge a conflict of the civil and military authorities.

The Stock Market yesterday, though dull in the forenoon, closed with firmness, at 76 per cent for New-York Central, and 42½ per cent for Missouri 6 per cents. No change in money or bills on London.

Breadstuffs attracted less attention from buyers yesterday, prices of Flour and Wheat were quoted easier. Cotton was in fair demand at very full rates. Provisions were rather more sought after; Pork was dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Sugars, Whisky, Hops, Oak-tanned Leather and Kentucky Tobacco. Rice and Resin were in good request. Hides, Metals, Oils, Candles, Hemp, Seeds and Molasses were lightly dealt in. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets exhibit important changes this week. Beeves have been in excess of the wants of butchers, the receipts being the heaviest of any week since early in December of last year, numbering over 5,000 head of generally good, heavy cattle. Prices declined through the entire market, going even below the low rates of two weeks ago. Good cattle sold at first for 8½c., then 8c., and afterwards not at all. Some 300 were left over. Hogs, too, are very abundant, and more than 1c. lower than last week, or selling at 4c.@4¼c. ℔ lb. Sheep and Lambs are a little quicker, at slightly advanced rates. Cows and Calves unchanged.

The Other Side of the Story.

We have been listening so long to our own wailings over our disaster at Bull Run, that it may be consoling to listen to what the other side have to say about it. It is natural that the vanquished should mourn,—but let us see in what style, and with how much heart, the victors exult. We are beginning to receive the comments of the Southern Press upon it,—not their first exultations on the very eve of the victory, but their more careful and considerate rejoicings, after they had have time to measure the precise extent of their achievement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th—six days after the battle—says that their loss was "four hundred killed and twelve hundred wounded, a total of sixteen hundred." The official figures will bear us out in saying that this is very nearly *twice* our loss. Our killed will certainly not exceed two hundred. This is a most remarkable fact, one which bears unequivocal testimony to the skill and valor with which our men fought. The enemy had all the benefit of intrenchments. They had been fortifying and preparing the ground for months,—it was their selected spot for a battle,—and our men had not the shelter of a single spadeful of earth, nor the benefit of the slightest knowledge of the localities. They had never seen the field before that morning. Yet they killed twice as many of the enemy as they lost of their own men. Very few parallels can be found to this in the history of war.

The *Enquirer* thus speaks of the forces engaged:

> "The main battle was fought near the stone bridge over Bull Creek. Our army, like that of the enemy, was seriously engaged only on the left. The forces of the centre and right skirmished heavily, but did not close. The enemy made their attack on the left. Gen. Johnston commanded there only fifteen thousand men; *the enemy brought thirty-five thousand men upon him.* It is obvious that their plan was to force the left, and then attack the centre and the right from the flank. Their troops elsewhere awaited this event, which never transpired. *Thus, only one-third of our own Army was engaged in the battle,* [*and under desperate odds.* Well did they meet them. Neither artillery, nor the bayonet, nor the charge on charge, was of any avail against the steady valor of that army which had manœuvred so long between Winchester and the Potomac. At the close of the day the assailant was exhausted and disordered; an advance of our lines converted their vacillation to a precipitate flight."

Gen. Johnston's 15,000 constituted only *one-third* of the rebel Army actually on the field, to say nothing of the reserves within easy reach. That Army, according to the *Enquirer*, then, numbered 45,000. Gen. McDowell's force engaged, on the other hand, was nothing like the 35,000 alleged. His whole Army only numbered 33,000. Of these, 8,000 were left as a reserve at Centreville:—2,000 had been left to guard the camps:—5,000 were with Richardson at Blackburn's Ford, two miles off, and had nothing whatever to do with the fight. This left only 18,000 in the action—and we believe the numbers actually engaged were less rather than more. These 18,000 drove back Gen. Johnston's entire wing, forcing them out of one battery after another, and actually beating them on their own chosen field. It was only when, exhausted themselves, and without reinforcements, they were overwhelmed by fresh regiments from the reserve, that they gave way. The *Enquirer* says our plan was to "force the left, and then attack the centre and right from the flank." This is a mistake. We had no forces left for such a flank attack. All had been exhausted in reinforcing the column by which the left was forced. If we had had reserves at the Stone Bridge, the fight would have been prolonged, though the superiority of the enemy in numbers and position would probably have insured the same result. But our flank attack was the whole attack. The others were merely feints.

The *Enquirer* makes the following comments:

> "The battle of Sunday was a huge duel of the North and South. On that field the former nation had at last the occasion to make good that menace so often repeated, that eighteen millions would always whip eight millions. Thirty-five thousand of their best troops were then routed by fifteen thousand tired Southern soldiers; and *the question of relative manhood is forever set at rest.* But the battle of Sunday does not decide the war. It presages a dire struggle soon to come. The telegraph by New-Orleans will tell Scott that Jefferson Davis commanded the Southern battle. Against him he is inflamed with a well known personal hatred. He will be stung by the murmurs of the North and the gloom of Washington. Of the Army just engaged he has still two-thirds, or 60,000, unhurt. The telegraph will soon bring up his reserves from Cincinnati and other places. He can control an Army of 100,000, and with it in a few days he will make a great effort to retrieve his disgrace. *His genius is unquestionable, his resources formidable,* and every nerve should now be strained to send on all our available reinforcements to the scene of action."

The *Enquirer's* apprehensions have a better foundation than its boasts. It is quite right in saying that "the battle of Sunday does not decide the war,"—nor does it decide the question of "relative manhood" in any such sense as the *Enquirer* insolently assumes. It did prove conclusively that our Northern troops are more than a match for Southern, in equal numbers and on equal ground. In not a single instance did the rebels stand a charge from Northern men. In not a single instance did they make a charge successfully upon them. Not once did even their cavalry break our lines. And in every instance where our line met the other in the open field, the Southern men were the first to break. It was only when their batteries opened upon our unprotected men, and when fresh troops came to fill the places of their broken and shattered regiments, that they had the advantage.

The *Enquirer* may rest perfectly assured that a "great effort will be made," not only to "retrieve this disgrace," but to plant the banner of the Union on the heights from which for the moment it has been repelled. The reverse of Sunday has chilled no man's hopes, and discouraged no man's heart. The pulse of the country beats higher than ever for the honor of that glorious flag, and where tens of thousands were ready before, hundreds of thousands are ready now, to face the foes who would drag it in the dust. Let the *Enquirer* rally its rebel hosts. It will need them all for the prosecution of the ignoble work on which it has entered.

The Cabinet.

It seems to be settled that the Cabinet is to remain undisturbed. The President is not inclined to change any of its members, but is determined that they shall, one and all, lend their best energies to the prosecution of the war. They shall have our most zealous support in everything they may do towards this great object. We do not in the least share the apprehensions expressed in some quarters, that it would be a dangerous movement to change a Cabinet, on the heels of a disaster. It would be no more dangerous than to dismiss a Colonel for cowardice, or to supersede a General for incompetency. When an unfit man is found in place, the most dangerous thing that can be done is to leave him there. The safest thing is to put a better man in his place. The rule applies to Cabinet officers as fully and as truly as to commanders in the field.

But we regard the President's decision in this matter as a vindication of the members of his Cabinet from the charges that have been brought against them. It is a verdict in their favor. We gladly accept it as such, and trust that the event may justify the wisdom of the proceeding. Other things being equal, it is certainly desirable to avoid changes in the *personnel* of the Government. If the men in office are as good as could be found, by all means leave them there.

We bear ready testimony to the evidences of fresh vigor and newly-developed energy which have followed the disaster of the 21st. Whatever derelictions may have been laid to their charge previous to that event, the Secretaries are resolved to leave no room for further complaint. They have taken hold of military matters as if they were in earnest. The utmost solicitude is shown to avoid the errors which proved so fatal then. Troops are to be disciplined as well as enrolled. They are to be commanded by officers who know something of military affairs, as well as of politics and law. These are hopeful symptoms and will lead to valuable results, if the path they indicate is steadily followed.

The President may rest assured of the cordial and hearty support of the country in whatever measures he may deem necessary for the vindication of the national honor, and the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws. The people never were more thoroughly united,—never more eager to give their full support to a Government which shall embody their sentiments and execute their will.

"Bad for the Reporters."—Under this head the Philadelphia *Enquirer* has the following:

> "All information in regard to the movements of the Army is to be hereafter kept most strictly private. Any reporter hereafter found in the lines, no matter how he is disguised, is to be most summarily dealt with. Civilians who are anxious to witness the next battle should also bear in mind that it will be necessary for them, in order to gratify their curiosity, to join one of the forward regiments, and shoulder a musket."

Up to the present time, so far as we are aware, the Government has never intimated a wish that newspapers should not publish "information in regard to the movements of the Army." If it had, so far as we are concerned, and we presume we may speak for others also, its wishes would have been obeyed. On the contrary, the military authorities have always afforded the utmost facilities to reporters, and have aided them in spreading before the public the information in question.

A few days before the recent advance into Virginia, an order was issued, it is true, against telegraphing to New-York any facts concerning the arrival or departure of regiments. But as the Washington papers were permitted to publish everything of the kind without the slightest restriction, the practical object of the order was not apparent.

It is the business of newspapers to collect and publish the news. It is this alone which renders them of the slightest value to the public;—and they will certainly continue to do it, so long as they have no reason to believe that they thereby injure the Government or interfere with the prosecution of its plans. The moment they receive any such information, they will be quite as ready as members of any other profession to sacrifice their own welfare for the public good. But thus far, we repeat, they have had no intimation of the sort from the Government, nor any hint, except from discontented snarlers of their own ranks, that they were injuring the cause they all profess to serve.

As to civilians on the field of battle, it is sufficient to say that no one was there except by special, express permission from Gen. Scott. Many were doubtless there from curiosity,—but others were present in the discharge of professional duties. It may at first sight seem desirable that reporters should not be present:—but when people reflect how little the world would have known of the battle of Bull Run but for the reporters who braved its dangers for the sake of writing its history, they will probably change their opinion on this point. We may add, moreover, speaking from our own observation and referring solely to others, that in point of courage and coolness, the representatives of the Press present at the engagements both of Thursday and Sunday, will lose nothing by comparison with those who were not "civilians."

The Health of the Army.

The Sanitary Commission, through its Secretary, Mr. Olmsted, has made its first Report; and a very direct, explicit document it is, even if not very encouraging. The Commission wastes no words on generalties or medical and philosophical theories, but go straight to the practical matters of food and drink, night soil and drainage, clothing and cleanliness, and the other very plain conditions of a soldier's health.

The Secretary sounds no alarm, but the facts he gives us are most discouraging, and show the imminent danger, if the evils be not speedily cured, of a fearful pestilence before the Autumn passes by. In a general view, the great cause of the physical evils, now just showing themselves in our Army, is the neglect or incompetency of the company officers. They do not in the least appreciate their duty in taking care of their men. Every one knows that where a mass of men are gathered together in any service, away from the usual social influences and conveniences, there is an almost irresistible tendency towards filthiness. Individuals who would be moderately clean anywhere else, become dirty in such circumstances. All moral good personal habits are neglected, and the bad get the upper hand. There are no conveniences for washing, bathing or cleansing; no sinks or privies, or drains or baths—and the consequence must inevitably be a dreadful condition of filth, and then of disease, unless the commanding officers have the organizing talent of providing for these general wants in some simple, effective way.

Of "*personal cleanliness,*" the Report says, "in but few cases are the soldiers obliged to regard any rules. Their clothing is shamefully dirty, and they are often lousy. Although access is easily had to running water, but few instances are known where any part of the force is daily marched, as a part of camp routine, to bathe. A careful daily inspection of the state of the men's clothing, is probably made in few, if any, regiments. * * * Our volunteers are in many cases really much dirtier than it can be believed they have been accustomed to be in civil life. * * * The clothing of the men is almost daily saturated from top to toe with sweat and packed with dust, and to all appearance no attempt is made to remove this, even superficially."

Of the *care of the camps*, the Report states that

> "There is scarcely a pretence of performing the ordinary police duties of a military camp. Fragments of food are often left about under the bottoms of the tents, or in the camp-streets, covered with flies, and of course soon conveying a disagreeable odor; the drains are neglected so that they become mere receptacles of rubbish; the sinks are so filthy that men with diarrhœa have been made sick to vomiting by using them, and in many regiments, the discipline is so lax that the men avoid them altogether, and the whole neighborhood is rendered filthy and pestilential."

In regard to *drainage*, the camps are in general wretchedly provided; in some places none are dug; in others, no outlet is made, so that after a sudden heavy rain, it has happened that the whole camp has stood in some inches of water. One of the most important matters for a volunteer is his *clothing*. The Sanitary Commission but reëcho, in regard to this, what we hear from all quarters, that the supplies furnished by many of the States (especially by New-York) to their soldiers, are disgraceful to a civilized community—rotten, rusty, ill-made, of unsuitable material, and soon wearing out—while the clothes provided by the General Government are generally strong and efficient for the purpose, at the same time costing less. Any New-Yorker who has ever visited Fort Monroe, and seen the hang-dog looking soldiers in some of his own regiments, with dirty, worn, ragged clothes, and broken-out shoes, and contrasted with them the neat, trim, well-dressed regulars, will feel the force of the few words the Secretary of the Commission has given to this subject.

On the most important point to the health of the volunteers—their *food*—the Report is more encouraging than on any other sanitary feature of the camps, and in this, agrees with all the trustworthy information we can get from other sources. The Government is supplying the Army with good, generous diet, in sufficient amount, under fewer checks and forms than has ever been the case towards the Regular Army, and with a much greater variety of articles of food. We are glad to observe that many of the recommendations of this journal—no doubt equally urged by many others—as to an increased quantity of vegetable food, and a greater variety of rations for volunteers, have been adopted by the Commissary Department in practice, and have been recommended by the Secretary of War. Yet in this, there can probably be still some improvement. The prevailing diarrhœa around Washington is attributed by the surgeons to the scarcity of vegetable food—a scarcity likely to increase as the Army advances farther from its sources of supply. We are aware of the difficulties of transport for the amount of vegetables necessary in such an Army, yet we believe the expense and trouble would be richly repaid in the grand result aimed at by a good Commissariat—the making each man the best possible instrument for fighting. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection, that the regiments which have been allowed to supply themselves with lager-beer or a malt-liquor, have suffered less from the want of vegetables and fresh meat, and have had fewer cases of diarrhœa than other regiments.

The Report closes by stating that the Secretary almost despairs of preventing the fearful evils sure to appear in the Army during the coming Autumn, so great is the ignorance, indifference or incompetency of many of the regimental officers.

Thus far, as we all know, and have reason to be thankful for, the health of the Army has been wonderfully good. The camps at Fortress Monroe are at one of the healthiest points in the whole Southern country; those around Washington have enjoyed a Summer, on the whole, of unexampled coolness and pleasantness. Filth and bad habits do not bring forth their fruit at once—they sow seeds merely.

September is the month for diseases, such as the Army will suffer from, to break forth; and then we may apprehend the destroying angel which Providence always sends in the trail of uncleanliness. This Commission are doing their strict duty in thus early setting forth the facts as to the sanitary condition of the Army.

Mr. Olmsted is giving to the work all the excellent talent for organization and the practical skill which has made him so well known in the Central Park of this City. The Commission, consisting of the most earnest-minded and scientific gentlemen, laboring solely for the good of the cause, are accomplishing much in planning and advising; but the real labor to be done must be by the volunteer officers—the captains especially. If they are ignorant or careless, the people, through the Press and its ten thousand organs, should scourge them on, and make them do their duty.

The lives of our brothers and friends should not be sacrificed by the stupidity or indifference of these men. Let them look to it that the strictest Army and sanitary regulations be fully carried out in their companies.

Loyalty in Missouri.

The loyal people of Missouri have taken the State Government into their own hands. They refuse any longer to have their power wielded for their destruction. They have deposed the wretched traitor who has been waging war upon them, and doing his best to ruin the State which had made him its Governor. Gov. Jackson is now simply a rebel in arms against his own State, and the people of that State will take good care that justice is done him.

Missouri is, and always has been, at heart loyal to the Union. If she has seemed to waver in her allegiance, it was not because the masses of her people were wanting in patriotism or fealty to the Constitution, but to the villainy of the political leaders and demagogues who for the moment had possession of the official power of the State, and used it for the promotion of their own treasonable designs.

The Missouri Convention has saved the State from a great danger. It has saved it from the ruin of all its material interests, which the plunge into secession would inevitably have occasioned, and from a desolating civil war. It has done much towards redeeming the financial credit of the State,—much towards restoring faith in its commercial honor. When the deposition of the Governor shall, as it undoubtedly will, be followed up by the appointment of a loyal successor, by the nullification of the acts of a traitorous Legislature and the expulsion of its members from the offices they have abused the Convention will have vindicated the honor of the State and placed it immovably on the side of the Union, where it legitimately belongs.

This action of Missouri, like that of Western Virginia, has a deep significance. It reveals the process by which the Union is to be finally restored to its original integrity. The loyal people of every State, and there are plenty of them, when protected by the strong arm of the nation, will follow the example of Missouri and Western Virginia. They will depose their State officers who have forfeited their trusts by their treason, and will appoint in their places men who will be true to the Constitution. This process of reorganization will go on, as the loyal forces move Southward, until treason shall have been driven into the Gulf, and the Executives of the rebel States, like the Governor of Missouri, will be exiles and wanderers from country and home.

About Prisoners of War.—The letter of Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, in regard to prisoners of war, raises a question of a good deal of delicacy, but of still more importance, and which will very speedily demand a decisive answer. He states that if the privateers of the *Savannah*, now in custody in this City, are executed or imprisoned as pirates, he will retaliate on our prisoners who may be in his hands. If, on the other hand, they are treated as prisoners of war, he is ready to regard and exchange them as such.

Davis unfortunately has it in his power to make this threat effective. He has in his hands a very large number of our prisoners, and will unquestionably retaliate upon them whatever treatment we may extend to these privateers. President Lincoln, in his proclamation, has announced his purpose to treat all who may accept letters-of-marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government, as pirates, and the general sentiment of the public would unquestionably sustain him in so doing. It cannot be concealed, however, that the current of events may render it necessary to act with caution in this matter and not take a position which may augment greatly the horrors, great enough at best, of this civil war.

By taking and holding prisoners at all, we would seem to be recognizing the Southern States as belligerents. We do not thereby concede to them any civil rights, nor in the slightest degree commit ourselves to a recognition of their political existence. But we do concede that they are entitled to the benefit of those usages which obtain among all civilized nations in a state of war. We exchange prisoners with them; we treat their men taken in arms as prisoners of war, and not as rebels,—and we recognize the sacredness of flags of truce. We are by no means sure that we do not thus put ourselves in a position which will render it necessary to recognize their issue of letters-of-marque, so far, at least, as to distinguish it from piracy. At present, we believe, the question is pending in our courts of law; but it must ere long be regarded as a political question, and decided on considerations of public policy. We shall, undoubtedly, soon have a proposition, from one side or the other, for an exchange of prisoners; and then this matter must be finally settled.

The New Generals.—We trust that new commanders for our armies will not be appointed solely on the recommendation of politicians, whether they be Congressmen or not. It is very well for the President to solicit their suggestions, but we hope he will not fetter himself in the slightest degree, in making his selections. While we do not suppose that a Congressman would, any more readily than any other citizen, deliberately place an incompetent officer at the head of men on the battle-field, we cannot help seeing that men in such positions are exposed to influences which warp their judgments and influence their action. They will inevitably give weight to political, social and personal considerations, which should have nothing whatever to do with the designation of officers for military commands. The list recommended for Brigadier-Generals by the delegation from this State, while, as a whole, it is reasonably good, still embraces many names of men whom we should be very sorry to see placed in any such position. Let it be understood that all favoritism,—all political preferences,—everything must give way before the supreme necessity of the country. We want men qualified to lead armies in the post of commanders. If they have this fitness, it matters little what else they lack. If they have it not, it matters little what else they have.

It will be seen, by a spirited memorial which we publish in another column, that this matter has enlisted the attention of the great body of property-holders, upon whom the burdens of this war must mainly fall. They present to the Government, in the strongest possible light, the necessity of an immediate reform in this most important matter. The memorial has already received many signatures, and is still in circulation.

The Call for the New Regiments.—We incline decidedly to the opinion that the whole business of enlisting volunteers should be left to the General Government, and conducted upon the same rules as govern recruiting for the regular Army. But in the absence of such a better system, we must accord entire approval to the general order in which Gov. Morgan regulates the levy of twenty-five new regiments. The provision requiring an examination of candidates for command is especially deserving of approbation. A certain degree of military preparation is to be demanded of every one who aspires to the leadership of companies and regiments; and if the same requirement be extended to the superior officers of the brigade, we shall secure an entirely novel efficiency in our armies. It is, of course, of great importance that the examiners be men of acknowledged skill and experience. It is even more important that they be above suspicion of party bias or personal partiality. These conditions observed, we see no reason to apprehend any but the happiest results from the amended policy.

Col. Martin of the Seventy-first.—The Washington correspondent of the Times, in his dispatches of Tuesday, indulged in some criticisms upon the courage and conduct of Lieut.-Col. Martin, of the Seventy-first Regiment, as evinced by his behavior in the battle of July 21. For the justice of his remarks we were directed to appeal to the rank and file of the gallant regiment itself. This appeal we have fortunately been permitted to make. The Editor of the Times was yesterday waited upon by members of the corps, numbering, he should judge, one-half the entire muster-roll, while from the remainder he received written communications,—all [illegible] in the highest laudation of their commander, not only for his unflinching gallantry throughout the fight, but for his admirable qualities as a drill-master, and his kind, attentive supervision of the welfare of his men. This testimony is unquestionable. We can only regret that our correspondent has been led into unconscious error. He has sent us the authority on which his statements were based; but in spite of its respectability it is overborne.

More Activity.—Nearly a month ago Gen. Butler took an advanced position beyond the village of Hampton, and threw up strong intrenchments. The post was a strong one and the force occupying it had only, in case of being severely pressed, to fall back across the river and avail itself of a very strong earthwork on the other side, built expressly to command the bridge. It seems, however, that a few nights since, an alarm was raised that the enemy was only two miles off, whereupon the intrenchments in advance were abandoned, the village was set on fire, and the whole force retreated in confusion across the bridge. The next morning no enemy was to be seen or heard of.

As it does not become "mere civilians" to criticise the performances of great military geniuses, we have nothing to say of this extraordinary movement. Fortunately, it needs no comment. We may express the hope, however, that Gen. Butler ordered our troops back into their own intrenchments, before the enemy heard of their departure.

Twaddle.—"The constitutional rights of the South" is still the theme of Mr. [illegible], in the House of Representatives. Were the "South" even professing to be in the Union, this would be all very appropriate, if their rights were in danger of invasion. But with arms in their hands, in open revolt against the Government, with the avowed purpose of destroying the Constitution itself, the folly of talking about their rights under it is transparent. When the Southern States shall return, or be brought back to their allegiance, their rights will be as carefully guaranteed and respected as those of the loyal States, but until then we know of no constitutional right which such men as Jeff. Davis and his followers can claim, save that which guarantees to them a gallows and a halter, and with their claim to these no loyal man that we know, or have ever heard of, [illegible]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Improvements in the Discipline of the Army—Military Movements Indicative of the Change of Policy Among the Rebels—Necessity of Fortifying Washington—What is Thought of Gen. McDowell—Strength of the Administration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The energetic representations of the New-York Press, and perhaps also the arrival of Gen. MCCLELLAN, have produced some immediate reforms, the result of which is already felt by the inhabitants of this city and by the Army itself. The first and the most apparent of all has been the ridding the city of countless bands of drunken soldiers, begging, pilfering the shops and places of public resort, shouting at each other, and doing all sorts of misdeeds. Two days ago, last Sunday, was the first day, for over two months, that the peaceful citizen of Washington had dared to venture with his family down Pennsylvania-avenue, to admire, once more, the Capitol, that sanctuary of law and justice which noisy and turbulent crowds of volunteers had rendered difficult of access, and very unpleasant to visit. The streets of the city are now comparatively safe, and we may ride through them without the fear of the bowie-knife and the bullet. If this state of things continues we may still show our Capital to the foreigner without feeling the blush of shame redden our cheeks.

Whatever assurance the Administration may give concerning the safety of Washington, it is clear that it has been influenced by the warnings of the Press. The proof of this is to be found in the efforts made to secure it against a surprise. Great activity is at present displayed by the vessels and gunboats cruising on the river, and intelligence has undoubtedly reached you by this time that Gen. BANKS has withdrawn his troops to the Maryland side of the Potomac, and formed his camp in a strong position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, to which point his pickets will extend. The reinforcement of his Army has been decided upon, a fact which clearly indicates that the loyalty of the Marylanders, and the peaceful retirement of the Virginians within their own line, are objects of doubt to the Administration. If to these facts you add the falling back of Gen. BUTLER upon Fortress Monroe and the abandonment of Hampton, you will arrive at the conclusion that the rebels have entered into an aggressive policy, and that nothing would be more imprudent than to trust in their keeping behind their intrenchments. At all events, and whatever may be their intentions, it would be a grievous fault to leave Washington unfortified. Nobody knows what the eventualities of war may be, and the greatest impediment to the reconstruction of the Union would be the possession of the capital of the United States by the rebels. I hope, then, that the Administration will advise upon this, and that the places where the Potomac is fordable, and, in fact, all the weak points along or above the river, will be placed in a state of defence as soon as possible.

I see, with pleasure, that passes over the Long Bridge and through the camps, formerly given to any one who asked for them, are now only accessible to commissioned officers and to very few other persons. It is to be hoped that this measure will be persevered in. But the most praiseworthy step recently adopted is that of shutting up the soldiers in their camps, and in submitting them to strict drill from morning to night. This preliminary exercise will be followed, I hope, by manœuvring in large camps and in masses. Had our Army passed through such a training before, and participated for only a month in sham fights, the panic we deplore, and whose effects are, according to physiologists, beyond human control, would not have taken place.

You are undoubtedly aware that the conduct of the Generals who planned and permitted the battle of Bull Run, has been, and is still, the object of much criticism and censure. I do not think the time has come when a settled judgment can be given on this subject. We have not yet any authentic report of that battle, and all we possess now is merely an account of personal impressions, upon which it is impossible to form a fixed and distinct opinion. Meanwhile, permit me to say what I have heard concerning Gen. MCDOWELL. Several persons to whom he communicated his plan on the eve of the fight, did not hesitate in proclaiming it one of the most complete and the best they ever saw. Gen. SCOTT himself had placed so much reliance in it that he predicted to several persons, to Senators and to Members of the House, that our troops could not fail to win the day. Such opinions, coming from so high a source, are certainly very honorable to Gen. MCDOWELL, and it is very unfortunate that events have not spoken in the same way.

When a nation, aroused by some great and imminent perils, has shown a vitality commensurate with the exigencies of the situation, nothing is more fatal to its present and future interests, to its honor, and to its fame, than a slow, uncertain, unsettled policy, without character or energy. I hope the Administration understands this perfectly well. It has now the confidence of the people, and if it shows itself unworthy of it, it will not be for want of strength. All the powers of the country, the Senate, the House, Governors, and Judges, stand side by side with the people, disposed to do as much, and even more than will be required. I do not believe that any Government, not even PITT, at the time of the war against NAPOLEON, ever received as efficient and unanimous support. Such an extraordinary power is nevertheless a dangerous weapon, and ought to be handled with care. In this case, the responsibility is adequate to the granted power, and it is very natural that much having been given to the Administration, much should be expected in return. And more than this, to deceive the nation, or to fall short of its expectations, would be, in the present circumstance, a criminal act, for which the Cabinet would have to answer, not only to the present generation, but also to posterity.

The *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, has an article on our Mexican relations, which entirely gives up the Monroe doctrine. It says that if that country must lose its independence and distinct nationality, we should regard its occupation by England and France in the light of a blessing, rather than a curse to the United States.

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The Maryland Legislature—Probable Secession Movements—Treasonable Newspapers—Duty of the Government, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

It is rumored that the Legislature of Maryland is about to pass a law prohibiting the use of the railroads in the State for transporting United States troops. It is also hinted that that patriotic body is meditating a downright act of secession. There can be no doubt that the secession feeling has been greatly stimulated by the recent victory of the rebels at Bull Run, and the authorities of the General Government should be on the lookout for another revolutionary movement in that State. Three or four daily newspapers in Baltimore are permitted to sow treason broadcast, and it is well known that the seed falls on a congenial soil. It would be strange if they fail to spring up and ripen into a harvest of rebellion. An intelligent Baltimorean thinks that a large majority of the population of that city is for secession, and I confess I cannot explain on any other theory the fact that the *Sun*, which is mercenary and time-serving to a proverb, is devoted heart and soul to the cause of the rebels. That journal has probably more readers than all the other papers in Baltimore, including its secession allies, the *Exchange* and *Republican*. Yet it from day to day assails the war, defends the rebels, covers up their shortcomings, and denounces all who would hold them up to public indignation. In a word, the *Sun* is as thoroughly devoted to the cause of treason as the Richmond *Enquirer*. It labors without ceasing to fan the flame of discontent, and to prepare the hearts of the people for rebellion. Why has this organ of treason been permitted to go forth daily to its thousands of readers? If it is lawful to arrest private individuals for the utterance of treasonable sentiments—and none but traitors at heart will question the authority—there would be a thousand-fold more justification for the seizure and imprisonment of these wholesale preachers of treason. Gen. DIX will lose his reputation for vigor if he continues to tolerate this and the other disseminators of treason.

It is believed that the movements of the rebel Army will be made in concert with the insurrectionary demonstrations of Baltimore and Maryland. If BEAUREGARD, with a large army, should cross the Potomac between the Great Falls and Harper's Ferry, while Maryland revolts and destroys the railroads, the General Government would find itself in a very embarrassing situation. It is said that the enemy is taking steps to plant batteries on the Potomac, in order to command its navigation; and if he succeeds in that design, while our communications by railroad are broken up, we shall be worse off than we were in April.

There should be no hesitation about the seizure and imprisonment of the rebel majority in the Legislature, at the first exhibition of a symptom of a treasonable purpose. It is known that these traitors misrepresent the sentiments of the people of Maryland, as expressed at the polls, and it is about time they were dispersed. It is thought that they will concoct their treason in secret session, as their Virginia and Tennessee associates did. Gen. DIX and Gen. MCCLELLAN cannot be too vigilant in watching, or too energetic in suppressing, the first tendencies towards rebellion in Maryland.

I am gratified to see it stated that the lower counties of Maryland have been added to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Division. The lower half of Prince George's, together with the whole of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, are hot-beds of treason and rebellion. They are as thoroughly slaveholding as Mississippi, and as hostile to the Government of the United States. They keep up a constant communication with the rebels on the opposite side of the Potomac, and they are the highway through which Baltimore traitors communicate with their friends in the rebel States. It is well known that arms and munitions of war are constantly sent South through these counties, and their mail facilities are scarcely abridged by the existence of this war. There ought to be a regiment in each of these counties, which should keep a vigilant watch over the roads, and at the same time put down the open military demonstrations of the rebels.

OBSERVER.

MAJ.-GEN. WOOL.

Why is he Not in Active Service?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am here among the mountains on personal recruiting service, "miles from a lemon," but I read the newspapers, and watch the signs of the times.

This hour of our country's trial is no time for bickerings among the loyal; and crimination and recrimination should be avoided until the great rebellion is crushed, and the life of the nation relieved from jeopardy. But there are questions of the first importance, which may not with safety be left unasked and unanswered—questions which may imply a caviling and censorious spirit towards the Administration. One of these, highly important at the present moment, has been asked a thousand times within a few days, in tones that demand an immediate answer It is

Why has Major-Gen. Wool been so long kept from active service in the council or the field?

Were his valuable services not imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the crisis, this question might be left for future inquiry; but a point is reached in the progress of the war, when its postponement may be dangerous to the public good. It is a question to which the loyal people of the Republic have a right to an immediate and explicit answer. We have been, and still are ready and willing to furnish ample supplies of power to crush out this rebellion utterly; and we demand at the hands of the Government the employment of the most efficient instrumentalities at its command, in the use of that power, regardless of all sectional or personal prejudices. The *cause* is invested with a dignity too solemn, lofty, and sacred, to be interfered with by any selfish or narrow partisan considerations I, therefore, as one of the loyal people, and in behalf of the loyal people, inquire of the Secretary of War, in this public manner:

Why has Major-Gen. Wool been so long kept out of active service in the council or the field?

Now that our Army, in its first prominent endeavor to strike treason and rebellion with a strong hand, has been foiled, and the loyal inhabitants of the nation grieved and mortified beyond calm endurance, that question is renewed with an earnestness that will no longer endure silence on the part of the Secretary of War, whose duty it is to answer it, either by calling Gen. WOOL into active service immediately, or by explanations that shall satisfy us.

Gen. WOOL is next in rank, services and age to the Commander-in-Chief. His mental and physical energies are equal to those of the revered Lieutenant-General, while his personal activity is much greater. His whole military life, from the battle at Queenston, in 1812, until the present hour, has no flaw. Judgment, prudence, caution, skill and bravery have been prominent in his whole career. He is as capable to-day of planning and executing military movements as he was on the field of Buena Vista, the lustre of which will forever appear in truthful history as a testimony to his genius.

From the beginning of this wicked rebellion, Gen. WOOL has comprehended the subject with the forecast and sagacity of a statesman, and he was one of the first to sound an alarm of public danger in the dull ears of the late Administration. As early as the 6th of December last, he wrote an earnest letter to Gen. CASS, then Secretary of State, saying:

"If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. *It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is in its place.* Therefore, no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman."

He then recommended an immediate reinforcement of the forts in Charleston harbor.

"It is said," he remarked, "that to send at this time troops to that harbor, would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, *and the leaders are determined to execute their long premeditated purpose of separating the State from the Union.* So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. *Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them.* It might easily be done at this time. *If South Carolina should take them, it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.* * * *

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place, in three months we would have a bloody war on our hands"

Had the sagacious advice of the vigilant and far-seeing WOOL been acted upon, how different would have been the condition of our country to-day!

On the 31st of December, Gen. WOOL wrote another earnest and patriotic letter to a friend in Washington, which elicited a hearty response all over the loyal States.

"'So long as the United States,' he said, 'keeps possession of Fort Sumter, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, *the smothered indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control.* It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. *In twenty days, two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.* Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people.'"

How remarkably this sagacious prediction was fulfilled, let history aver. In less than twenty days after the fall of Sumter, there were full two hundred thousand men in arms in the loyal North, for the preservation of the Union and the punishment of the traitors.

At the "ides of March" Gen. WOOL wrote as follows to Senator WILSON:

"By the Press we are informed that Fort Sumter is to be surrendered to South Carolina. I regret, greatly regret, the necessity. It is called by some a peace measure, and 'will crush out the Secessionists.' I do not so consider it. However much it may be a source of gratification to the non-coercionists, it cannot fail to stimulate the Disunionists, to make further demands of the Government at Washington. Fort Pickens is demanded. If it should be given up, why not Fort Monroe, which will be demanded, and then Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware? In such a case, to whose possession will the Capital be? The surrender of Fort Sumter will relieve 10,000 or 15,000 troops, said to be at Charleston. The New Republic has authorized the raising of an Army of 50,000 men. JEFFERSON DAVIS said the day of compromises had passed. The Cotton States are determined never to be reannexed to the Free States unless they control. Throughout these States all is activity, energy and efficiency. To meet the preparations of the Southern States, what does the Government at Washington propose to do? Nothing but collect the revenue. That ought, and no doubt will be done, which will embarrass the Government of the New Republic. But in the meantime, what will JEFFERSON DAVIS, the friend and patron of the pirate WALKER, be doing with his Army? *He will march and seize the Capital, unless you concentrate a larger force than you have at the present time at Washington.* Can you do this? Lieutenant-General SCOTT, with a small force, by his wise and judicious arrangements, prevented the Capital from falling into the hands of the Secessionists, and secured the inauguration of the President. If Virginia and Maryland should secede, *which now appears more than probable,* the Capital, unless largely reinforced, will be taken possession of by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and his Government will be proclaimed the Government of the United States. *Under present appearances, the Capital and the Union are in great peril.* There can be no mistake in the intentions of DAVIS. *He intends to take the Capital, and will attempt it in less than thirty days, if a force sufficient to defend it is not concentrated at Washington.* * * * *The Capital as well as the Union, is in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels of the Southern States.* * * * *Jefferson Davis intends to march on the Capital.*"

Thus presciently wrote Gen. WOOL, on the 14th of March, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. But his warning voice was unheeded. The reinforcements that he recommend were not called for, and a fatal lull of security had settled down upon the Capital, when, in less than thirty days, the fall of Fort Sumter became the signal for JEFF. DAVIS to order an immediate march on Washington. Vice-President STEPHENS hurried toward Richmond with the cry: "*On to Washington!*" and the traitors of North Carolina and Virginia bade the rebel troops good speed. We all remember the few days of dreadful suspense that ensued, when the rebels of Virginia, on one hand, were opening the way for the Southern invaders, and the rebels of Maryland, on the other, were destroying every communication between the loyal North and the Capital. Then came from Washington the agonizing cry for help. The knife of the assassin was at the throat of the Nation. The patriotic Union Defence Committee of New-York put forth their energies, but they had no efficient instrumentality for the wholesome direction of those energies. At that critical moment Gen. WOOL was called to the metropolis. He fully comprehended the danger, and the necessity for immediate action. He could not communicate soon enough with his Government, so with a patriotic courage, for which the present generation and all posterity will bless him, he took the responsibility of sending power to the Capital to save the life of the nation, at the same time reminding the Committee that for that act he would probably be censured. Could they believe it? No! And yet for that act, and *that alone*, the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 7th of June, admits that Gen. WOOL was exiled! Whoever noted the services of the veteran at the time, or has read the concise narrative of them in his letter to the Union Defence Committee, published last week, will readily perceive that to Gen. WOOL more than to any other man, does the nation owe the preservation of its Capital, its archives, and perhaps its very existence; for during that week of gloom, he was the highest military officer under the Government, not actually restrained. The President, the Secretary of War, and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, were substantially *prisoners* in the District of Columbia, cut off from all communication, except by disguise, with the loyal States, by the Secessionists of Maryland.

Surely, when the *Government* asks the people, through their representatives, to justify and legalize the assumption and exercise of powers not delegated to the President and his Cabinet, that Government should not send into exile a veteran and faithful officer for similar acts, performed, like theirs, for the safety of the country in its hour of greatest peril—especially one whose past services for half a century, and prompt patriotic efforts in behalf of the Republic at the present moment, have endeared him to twenty millions of freemen. We, the loyal people, not only fully justify the acts of Gen. WOOL in connection with the Union Defence Committee of New-York, but offer him the incense of our heartfelt thanks. And we demand an explicit answer from the Secretary of War to our question, *Why has Major-Gen. Wool been kept so long from active service in the council or the field?*

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 30, 1861.

Aid and Comfort for the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hear a great outcry through the Press about rebels in Washington, &c. You will have some trouble in convincing people that there is much meaning or sincerity in this, so long as there are newspapers in New-York in the pay of the enemies of the Government, and openly, boldly and defiantly advocating their cause Not only so, but even paid by our City Government for doing so.

You blame the authorities in Washington for not arresting women suspected of aiding and comforting the enemy, while one copy of the *Daily News* give them more comfort and encouragement than all the women in Washington and Baltimore put together. I leave out the *Day Book* and *Journal of Commerce*, as they are not paid by the City authorities.

I am a Southern Union man. I dare not utter my Union sentiments south of the Potomac. Here I may talk disunion, preach disunion, I may meet the editor of the *News* or *Day Book*, and in company with the agents of JEFF. DAVIS, devise plans to divide the public sentiment of the North, all in perfect safety.

Now mark the difference; my neighbor down South is a disunionist. He can go North or South as his interests call him. I have very important interests South, all of which I sacrifice. When peace is made I dare not go South, but my rebel neighbor can go where he pleases I know a great many who talk secession for this very reason: because it is the safe side. I say and know this to be the case. I meet these men every day. Some privately acknowledged it, though they love the Union, and would make large sacrifices to save it. This is the very thing, more than all others, that has given to Slavery its tremendous power in this country.

Now, Mr. Editor, how long do you think ordinary human virtue can stand this? For my part, I am about ready to give it up.

UNION FOR THE PRESENT.

SOUTHERN NEWS.—Superintendent HOEY, of ADAMS' Express, by his continued and successful efforts to supply us with packages of Southern papers, has placed us under a multiplicity of obligations.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Memorial from the Property-Holders in Regard to Officering the Army.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, on behalf of the class which is daily called upon to sustain the credit of the nation with loans and contributions, and upon whom the burden of taxation for the present war must heavily fall, feel that the time has arrived distinctly to inform the Government that the property-holders of the country are greatly alarmed at the lack of vigor and decisiveness in the control and regulation of the Army raised for the defence of our nationality and our Constitution, and that, unless an immediate improvement is effected in the discipline and ordering of the troops, the Government will experience great difficulties in obtaining the means of carrying on the war.

They complain that a suitable supervision has not been extended by Government to the officering of the volunteer forces; that the principle of allowing companies to choose their own officers, or officers their own Colonels, is fatal to military discipline; that political, local and personal interests have had far too much sway in the selection of officers; that undue laxity prevails in the control of volunteer officers by their military superiors; and that an ill-grounded apprehension of local or political censure has prevented the proper authorities from removing incompetent commanders, and from placing in responsible military positions those most capable of filling them, without regard to anything but their qualifications.

The undersigned are convinced that the local and political considerations which at other times and under other circumstances are entitled to respect, are wholly out of place at this serious and critical moment in our national history. Our existence as a nation is at stake, and our Army holds this stake in its keeping. Is this a time to gratify local pride, or personal ambition, to make political capital, or indulge professional military jealousies, at the expense of the honor of our arms, and the success of our cause? Must the educated and experienced military knowledge and skill of the country be set aside, to humor the yearnings of individual States, the aspirations of civilians, or the plans of party? The solid and thoughtful men of the country, on whom the Government must ultimately rely for moneyed support, are determined to put an end to this state of things. The demand that the right men shall be put in the right places in the Army, without regard to anything but their fitness to control our troops, and lead them to victory. They demand that neither State pride, party considerations, local wishes, nor personal feelings, shall any longer influence the authorities in military appointments. They demand that regulars shall be advanced, not because they are regulars, but because they are fit, and only when they are fit; that volunteers shall be distrusted, not as volunteers, but only as inexperienced, and only when inexperienced. They demand that all other considerations shall yield to the single question of fitness. Let the Army, in all its departments, be immediately officered with sole reference to its efficiency. Do not ask well-known and superior military men to serve under half-informed and incompetent civilians. Do not promote local politicians or national politicians to military posts, while officers of vigor and experience, whose profession is arms, are left in subordinate positions. Do not hesitate to call your captains and lieutenants of the regular line to brigadier-generalships, if qualified for those posts, because it is not usual in time of peace to make rapid promotions. The country has a right at this time to the benefit of the men it has educated to military duty. The Government and Congress mistake the feeling of the nation when they hesitate to set qualification above every other consideration in the officering the Army.

We think it is due to the business and wealth of the country to urge upon the Government and upon Congress the immediate tightening of the cords of military discipline. The war is no longer to be regarded as a holiday affair. The blood of many of our citizens has already flowed, and hundreds and thousands of families are filled with intense anxiety for the evil that is to come. Let the Army, throughout its whole extent, be put upon the strictest discipline, every officer held rigidly responsible to his superior, and all the vigor and authority ever exercised in the control of the regulars be now applied to the officers and men of the volunteer force. Humanity and interest require that our Army should come completely under Army rules; that our force should be treated as United States forces, and that, to the utmost extent, the distinction kept up by jealousy and pride between the volunteers and regulars should be done away with. This can only be effected by treating them alike, subjecting them to the same rigor, and holding them responsible to the same obligations. It is as much for their happiness and safety, as it is for the good of the cause and the honor of the nation, that an indulgent and exceptional policy should cease towards the volunteers. Let their officers, if negligent, be immediately subjected to court-martial, and if this be not a prompt enough tribunal, let the General-in-Chief be intrusted with even larger and more summary powers than those he exercised when in Mexico. The country can endure no further trifling, no playing at soldier, no levity in the presence of national peril and an unscrupulous foe.

The whole nation is now thoroughly aroused. It does not entertain the idea of failure in its purpose. It means to conquer Union and peace and permanent prosperity through arms. Its loyal citizens, one and all, are prepared to sustain the Government in all measures which are necessary to give immediate discipline, vigor and efficiency to the brave and noble body of troops in the field, who only need to be fitly governed and directed, with their good cause and their true hearts, to be irresistible.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens.

The National Hymn.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a notice in one of the papers, on Thursday, that the "National Hymn Committee" had made a selection of 15 out of 1,200 pieces sent in for the prize, and that it was suggested to give concerts in the New-York and Brooklyn Academies, for the purpose of submitting them for public criticism, I wish to say that I think such a proceeding as that would not only be unfair towards those who may be of the fifteen, but it is not carrying out their original programme. Some of the fifteen may be contributors from the City, and those who have the greatest number of friends would certainly be on hand. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Committee—if they are not capable of deciding themselves—that a Committee, consisting of five of our most talented Professors of Music—providing they have not entered the list—be selected, and the fifteen pieces submitted to them for their decision, and that $100 of the amount offered by the Committee be appropriated as compensation for their services. They should be called together without knowing what the pieces were, or who they were from. If this plan is not deemed feasible, let the fifteen pieces be published in separate copies, and sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The public would then have an opportunity of deciding. The author of the *hymn* or *anthem*, which gains most in popularity during the first six months, might then be rewarded with the $500.

Yours, respectfully,

A FRIEND OF FAIR PLAY.

The Slave Trade.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVER FALMOUTH—HER PREVIOUS HISTORY

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SUMTER,
OFF KABENDA, Friday, June 14, 1861.

The brig *Falmouth* has just now been seized by Capt. JAS. F. ARMSTRONG, for violating the laws of the United States. She is guilty of having been engaged in the Slave-trade, and everything on board of her we found prepared for prosecuting this inhuman traffic.

It is to be recollected that the *Falmouth* was seized once before by the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, but our friendly and amicable Judiciary, under the noble Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, thought best to let her go. At all events, she now appears ready for another voyage. The *Sumter*, besides, has boarded the vessel at Punta da Lenha, in the Congo, and I may, in truth, state that she is the only man-of-war which has ever attempted the ascent of that river in pursuit of slavers.

No orders have arrived for the return of any of our squadron, but there are anticipations that we shall soon hear from home.

[Advertisement.]

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND CO.'S KEROSENE OIL.

The undersigned have reduced the price of this celebrated Oil. J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO., Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

The Battle of Bull Run.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready THIS MORNING, contains:

George Wilkes' Letter from the Scene of Action; Russell's Letter from Natchez; Proceedings in Congress; A Letter from the Special Correspondent of the *Tribune*, describing the Brutalities of the Rebels; General News of the Week, &c., &c. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, Five Cents. Two Dollars per Annum. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

HILL, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot No 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $25. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the World newspaper. Address B. E., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities A female attends ladies.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

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Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No 495 Broadway, New-York.

Bathing Shoes for the Sea-side, all Sizes; also oil-silk caps, hats, &c. J. W. C. ANDERSON, No 605 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GLADWIN—VORIS.—On Wednesday, July 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. G. Osborne, T. FRANK GLADWIN, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of V. S Voris, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, July 29, of paralysis, Major THOMAS D. SMITH, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 88 East 22d-st., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, Mrs MARGARET M., widow of the late Anthony J. Allaire, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BUSH.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, of cholera infantum, SUSAN LUCRETIA, only and beloved daughter of Geo. T. and Mary E. Bush, and grand-daughter of Susan E. Willet, aged 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 299 Bowery. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, WILLIAM CORNELL, youngest son of James W. and Amelia Lyon, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 306 West 43d-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

FERGUSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 31, ALLEN HOPPOCK, son of Dudley M. and Carrie V. Ferguson, aged 1 year, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his grand-father, Jacob Hoppock, No. 32 West 14th-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOBDAY.—On Tuesday, July 30, HIRAM WARDEN HOBDAY, aged 1 year, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Lexington Lodge No. 310, F. & A. M., Water Witch Hose Company No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at No. 109 Smith-st.

DOUGLASS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, Mrs. NANCY DOUGLASS, aged 69 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M., from No. 156 Sands, corner of Gold-st.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 31, GEORGE RUDD, son of Jeremiah and Cornelia Johnson, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 127 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GILFILLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, after a short illness, WILLIAM DUDLEY, infant son of Carrie M. and William Gilfillan, M. D.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 183 Clinton-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CONSTANTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, ROBERT, son of A. J. and M. Augusta Constantine, aged 6 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Geo. F. Butler, corner of 3d-av. and 18th-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 31, of cholera infantum, MARGARET ADELINE, infant daughter of Henry and Ann Elizabeth Hannah.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 1, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, M. McGrath, corner of 3d-av. and 53d-st., Brooklyn.

MALCOM.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, July 31, Capt. WILLIAM MALCOM, aged 84 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Albert C. Malcom, No. 84 10th-st., Williamsburgh, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CULVER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, July 31, GEORGE ALFRED, youngest son of James and Martha Culver, aged 3 years, 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 South 3d-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BALCH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 30, of consumption, HENRY C. BALCH, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Ainslie-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Ewen-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice Remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y.

SMITH.—At Port Chester, on Monday, July 29, SUSAN A., wife of Edmund L. Smith, aged 49 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Haven Depôt, 27th-st., at 12½ P. M.

URNEY.—At New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, on Wednesday morning, July 31, ELIZABETH, relict of the late John Urney, aged 72 years.

Funeral at the M. E. Church, Sing Sing, this day, at 11 o'clock.

KENT.—At Phillipsburgh, N. J., on Tuesday, July 30, HENRY FABIAN, son of Charlotte Mumford and Henry F. Kent, aged 13 months and 10 days.

His remains were taken to Trinity Cemetery

FLOYD.—At Brimfield, Mass., on Monday, July 29, JAMES R., infant son of James R. and Caroline L. Floyd.

CLARK.—At La Porte, Ind., on Sunday morning, July 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James M. Clark, Mrs. SARAH, widow of Amos Clark, late of the City of New-York, in the 80th year of her age.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 411.—JULY 31, 1861.
75, 72, 12, 50, 43, 33, 63, 70, 24, 42, 26, 39, 59, 52.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—JULY 31, 1861.
76, 75, 73, 57, 13, 74, 3, 49, 68, 23, 21, 32, 14, 28.

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Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The steamer ILLINOIS will leave Cleveland, Ohio, for Lake Superior, July 22, August 14, and August 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and Detroit, Michigan, the following days, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

NEW BOOKS.

WHAT IS OBJECT TEACHING?

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
PRIMARY OBJECT LESSONS,

For a Graduated Course of Development. A Manual for Teachers and Parents, with Lessons for the Proper Training of the Faculties of Children. By N. A. CALKINS. 12 mo, Muslin, $1.

This work differs from other Manuals for Teachers, not only in its subject, but in another most important feature, that while it points out the course and illustrates the principles to be pursued, it proceeds by example lessons to show *what* should be done and *how* to do it, at each successive step, in developing the minds of children.

It is believed that this volume presents a practical system of early training for the young, and supplies a guide so minute and simple that any good teacher may learn from it how to apply the system under the varying circumstances in which he may be placed.

The Illustrative Lessons embrace, among others, the following subjects:

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS, for the first steps in Observation.

Lessons for Developing Ideas of FORM, with Illustrations, teaching the use of proper terms in describing the shapes of objects.

Lessons for Developing Ideas of COLORS, NUMBER, SIZE, WEIGHT and SOUND.

Lessons for Developing Ideas of the parts of the HUMAN BODY, and their uses; for PHYSICAL TRAINING, with Illustrations of Positions and Movements; for Developing Ideas of PLACE, preparatory to the Study of Geography.

ELEMENTARY READING, showing the true aims which should guide instruction in it, with a description of the several methods practiced for teaching the Alphabet, and a presentation of the object method of teaching reading, a new and superior system.

OBJECT LESSONS, their Nature and Design; with a Graduated Course, illustrating the successive steps for development by the true system of Object Teaching. Lessons for the Development of MORAL IDEAS.

The whole forms the most complete, systematic and natural course of primary training that has been presented in this country. It is so practical in its plans that it must commend itself to all intelligent teachers and parents.

☞ Copies will be sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $1.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of

Col. R. DE TROBRIAND.

P. A. GERDY, Adjt.

MECHANIC RIFLES.

All persons who have enrolled themselves as members of this regiment are hereby requested and ordered to report themselves at Head-quarters, Central Hall, No. 1[illegible] Grand-st., corner of Centre Market-place, to be mustered in and provided with quarters.

By order of
COL. JAS. H. BULL.

J. H. VALENTINE,
Acting Adjutant.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles,"—respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we are well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; [illegible] which will keep them together until they are mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm-sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 3 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Greene-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, [illegible]-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

COMPANY C, HOME GUARD, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This Company will parade THIS (Thursday) MORNING, on Washington-square, opposite the New-York University, at 7½ o'clock precisely, to join in the reception of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. on their return from the seat of war. As the regimental line forms at 8 o'clock, punctual attendance is required. Members will appear in black frock-coat, white pants and fatigue caps.

JOHN L. WATKINS, Captain.

VINCENT D. BOGART, Orderly Sergeant.

COMPANY G, RESERVE GUARD, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The members of this corps and ex-members of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, are hereby notified to assemble THIS (Thursday) MORNING at [illegible] o'clock at their Armory No. 594 Broadway, in black coat, white pants, white gloves, and regimental fatigue cap with cover, to parade to receive the Twelfth Regiment on their return from the seat of war. By order.

A. R. SCOFIELD, Captain.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ATTENTION, MECHANICS' RIFLES—Col. JAMES H. BULL.—All those having signed Capt. Johnson's Company roll-list, of the above regiment, are ordered to report THIS DAY, at Regimental Head-quarters, No. 174 Grand-st., to be mustered into quarters. Twenty-five more men are wanted to fill up this Company. Apply at Company Head-quarters, No. 62 Warren-st., New-York, and at White Plains.

D. R. JOHNSON, Captain.

NATIONAL CADETS—HEAD-QUARTERS, 69TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861.

THE OFFICERS OF THIS REGIMENT will assemble at their Armory, Essex Market, on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 5 P. M., to transact business of importance. By order of

JAMES KELLY, Acting Colonel.

JOHN H. NUGENT, Acting Adjutant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev A. FLACK, A. M.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against contributing in aid "of the funds of the United States Guards," unless parties soliciting subscriptions are in possession of a written order from Col. [illegible] so to do.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE-GUARD.—TO Contractors.—Proposals will be received for ten days from date for 1,000 Regimental Uniforms, as per sample. Address Col. R. D. GOODWIN, No. 596 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1861.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice, which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST!

"THE DOG STAR RAGES."—The sun pours a flood of burning rays; music pours its melting strains, and people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip to purchase ICE PITCHERS.

LUCIUS HART.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children; would do housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman who lived four years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and take care of children and do sewing, or to assist with the washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days at her last place, where she has lived for three years. Apply at No. 48 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 25 Delancy-st., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a few months from the old country, a situation as cook; she fully understands her business in its various branches, as her testimonials will certify, to any family requiring good plain English cooking, she would be an acquisition. She can be seen at No. 265 1st-av., corner of 16th-st., first floor front room for a few days, or address J. T., as above.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE ENglish woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly—meats, soups, games and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent in making bread and pastry; would assist in the washing if required; no objection to a private boarding-house or to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 33 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with over two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking, such as meats, soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c.; she understands the care of milk, butter, cheese, &c., if required. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give good City references from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen until suited at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

AS COOK—FOR A HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE or private family in the City or country; a woman that understands cooking in all its branches, either meats or pastry, wants a situation as above. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; the advertiser has no objection to assist in washing; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORDER cook in a hotel, or head cook in a boarding-house; best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 154 West 20th-st., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family, by a neat young girl; is willing to go to the country. May be seen at the house of present employer (by whom she will be well recommended), No. 199 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has best of City recommendations for her work and character. Apply at No. 131 East 22d-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her late places, and of four years standing in one family. Address or call on M. D., No. 173 West 22d-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, or chamberwork; the best of reference. Call at No. 57 Stanton-st., front basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 14 Clarkson-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER AND family sewer in general wants to go out by the day, week or month; is very competent, and can furnish all the newest patterns; is a good, quick sewer, and has no objection to Brooklyn or any of the neighboring cities; can furnish undoubted City reference. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st., 2d floor, back room, or ring the door bell.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of up-stairs work; is kind to children, and a good sewer, not afraid of work; no objection to going to the country. Has good City reference. Call at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; also, can wash and iron. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an excellent English Protestant young woman, a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, and a most excellent baker; makes good pies, and is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and very neat about her person and kitchen; best City reference from her present employer; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A VERY neat young woman wants a situation as general houseworker or chamberwork and waiting, or assist in the washing, or nurse and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference; no objections to country; wages $4 or $5 per month. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARD-working young woman, with a year and nine months' reference from her last place, wishes a situation in City or country; is a splendid baker of bread and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; can enter her place right away. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a neat and tidy young woman, to do general housework—she is an excellent washer and ironer—or to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 218 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and assist in the laundry. Can be seen at her present situation, this day only, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference if required. Call for three days at No. 320 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework or washing and ironing. No objection to go a little way in the country. Call at No. 144 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as general house servant; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to chamberwork and waiting. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with over two years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation in City or country at moderate wages; can cook, bake, wash and iron, and make butter. Can be seen at 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishing to return to Europe would take a situation to wait on a lady or attend on children. Can be seen for one week at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., room No. 21.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable girl; or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 264 East [illegible]

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST competent woman, with first-class City reference, a situation as a first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and can do up linens and finery up most beautifully; good disposition and very obliging; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 401 Canal-st., near Thompson-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; will do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; does up linens in magnificent style; is a good baker; wages, $7. Also, thorough waitress and parlor maid; wages, $6; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GOOD Welsh girl wants a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is willing to go to the country, if wanted. Good City references. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., first floor, canstore.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, in a private family; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen this day (Thursday) only, at place of present employment, No. 256 West 19th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young married woman; her baby is four months old. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a lady who owns a sewing machine, in a store, to sew and wait on customers; she is acquainted with making childrens' clothes; or as seamstress in a family, by the week or month, with or without the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children; understands dressmaking, and can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 264 4th-av., for two days. Country preferred.

A WIDOW LADY HAVING A DAUGHTER 13 years old, wishes a place for her in a good family of aged people; she is smart and intelligent; is an American; country preferred. Address No. 19 Columbia-st., corner of Vine, near the Fulton Ferry, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest and established Office and Institute. No. 128 11th-st., corner 4th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man; understands vegetable gardening; has the best reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 840 Broadway, for M. W.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, as coachman and groom; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation with a gentleman to drive his carriage or as footman, for his board until the times get better; knows how to take care of horses, or can work in a dining-room; a good home wanted; will be found smart and willing to learn and live in such a place; does not like to be idle; best City reference; City or country. Address P. A., Box No. 184 Times Office, for three days. Be quick.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man with three years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses and harness, and is a splendid driver; is also a first-rate gardener; understands the laying out of a garden and keeping everything in good order; neither smokes nor chews tobacco. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who has had experience in this and the old country; has the most satisfactory recommendations; will be willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to City or country; wages to suit the times. Address J. B., Box No. 291 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a steady sober young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations, a situation as coachman or groom; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself useful in any other way. Address M. M., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—A STOUT, HEALTHY, HONEST and sober young man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman; understands the care of horses and stock, and is a good plain gardener. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who understands the care and management of horses and can drive, and understands farming in all its branches; advertiser is recently from the old country, and is anxious to be employed; will be found respectable and civil. Address M. M. B., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, with good reference, wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a good coachman and good plain gardener; the wife is clean and tidy and an excellent cook, washer and ironer, as well as butter maker. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class English gardener, who understands the business in all its branches, fruit, flowers, &c. Can give the best of testimonials as regards respectability and capacity. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; he perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 54 University-place, for P. G., will be attended to for two days.

$20.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE by a steady man; has been acting as porter in a dry goods store; can produce good City reference; is willing to be useful; would give $20 to a person finding him work. Address X. Y., Box No. 206 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A FANCY store; wages $9 per week; clerk for a steamer, two conductors, four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FARMER WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHman, married, just arrived in America, to take charge of a large farm in Massachusetts. For particulars, apply, until 1st October next, to E. B. MERRILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

WANTED.—1,000 AGENTS, TO SELL THE large steel plate engraving of the "Last Supper." Call or address J. LEWIS, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING 24 BY 80, No. 35 Park-st., (late Cross-st.,) near Centre and Duane, well calculated for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. Also, the three-story brick dwelling house, corner of Livingston and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. They will be let low to responsible tenants if early application be made to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., rear office, first floor.

$250.—BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET.—Has just been put in complete order; immediate possession given. The location is one of the best in Brooklyn. No. 168 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs. Apply to J. O. HOYT, corner Montague and Court-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, NEAT COTTAGES AT low rent; also several new brick houses with modern improvements, for sale or to let at low rents, and immediate possession. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET.—A STORE AND BASEMENT, TOGETHer or separate, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan sts., well adapted to any business purposes. Terms reasonable. Inquire of P. HANFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x58 feet, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 128 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address G. F. GATMAN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights to let to a respectable private family, at $500 per annum, including breakfast, tea and lodging for one gentleman, the present occupant. Address WM. S. EATON, Box No. 2,683 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $2,000. Address Box No. 1580 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20TH-ST. [illegible] suitable for a small, genteel family [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THREE-story high-stoop, No. 48 East 31st-st., between Madison [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 129 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place and Union Park. The location is central and quiet, and the rooms desirable for families or single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN DESIRE board in a private family, where home comforts may be found, at about $60 per month. References exchanged. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 139 Times Office, giving all the particulars.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—NEAR WEST Point, for a family wishing a liberal table and a first-class, quiet, private home, from August until the last of October, can be secured by a responsible party wishing a home for themselves or for four children; use of a fine piano and harp, and lessons in drawing and modeling from a resident tutor, if desired. Address D. HOMER, Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A large pleasant room vacant to-morrow in Marion House, on Walnut Hill, 15 minutes' walk east of depot. Large lawn, six acres, plenty of fruit and shade; will accommodate two gentlemen or man, wife and child. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board, on reasonable terms, near Elizabeth City, N. J. Apply to Mr. VAN SICKEL, Mulford's Station, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or W. H. DAME, No. 58 Maiden-lane.

WANTED PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR THE WATER—By a professional man for himself, wife and three children, of 9, 4 and 2 years of age, besides attendant, an American girl of 15 years of age; a farm-house preferred, where there are no other boarders; would pay $12 per week. Address, with particulars and reference, J. O. HALSEY, No. 31 Nassau st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suites of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HALF WAY HOUSE, KISKATOM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—This favorite and beautifully situated hotel, about half way between the village of Catskill and the Mountain House, having been enlarged and entirely refitted, making it as comfortable and desirable a place of Summer resort as any in the State, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th day of June. Board $5 a week. Conveyances to any part of the country at fair prices. Persons desiring the comforts of a home combined with the conveniences and fare of a first-class hotel, will address D. BLOOM, Proprietor, Kiskatom, N. Y.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 38 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depot, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—A well-improved farm of from 75 to 100 acres, with good house and out-buildings thereon, and located within a few hours' ride of New-York. Address M., with full particulars, Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

FARM OF 80 ACRES, NEAR PRINCETON, New-Jersey. Fine house, peach and pear orchard; thirty acres of corn; all kinds of outbuildings and fruit; price $12,000, to exchange for a City house or smaller place near New-York. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, or the place of a partner desiring to retire, by a business man in good standing and credit, in exchange for his farm and country seat, well stocked and in complete order, or houses in the City well rented. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WESTERN LAND WANTED FOR A FIRST-class Brooklyn house. For good land at a fair price a bargain will be given. Address B. G., (the owner,) Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, or to exchange for first-class City property, a small place in Westchester County, within three miles of Harlem Bridge. An old place with from three to five acres preferred. Rent not to exceed $250. Address, stating particulars, E. H. PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of
JAMES GRIDLEY,
Administrator, &c.,
No. 89 Nassau-st.

FLOUR-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT TWENTY miles from the City, newly fitted up and put in complete order; in a first-class grain region; dwelling, barn, three acres of land, &c.; or will exchange for a farm or Western lands of good quality. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these hard times. Association and location unexceptional. Address BROKER, Box No. 183 Times Office.

$1,000 WANTED, TO PERFECT A PROjectile to be shot from smooth-bore guns; a new and patented idea, which promises, from recent experiment, to supersede the use of all modern rifled fire-arms. Address H. B., Box No. 142 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established [illegible] This is a rare chance. Address PARTNER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PARTNER OR AGENTS WANTED—OR will sell on easy terms, or exchange for real estate, or a small snug mercantile or manufacturing business, the copyright and $600 worth of stock of a splendid National Work of Art. Apply at No. 167 Broadway, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., Mattano at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10¼ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M. and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 181 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys; will be sold for less than one-half its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE—Worth $300; large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.
J. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly at "The Spingler Institute,"
Union-square,)
Will reopen at
5th-av., corner 34th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO receive English lessons from an American, in exchange for instruction in the French language, at any hour, day or evening. Address E. F. C., Box No. 165 Times Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience in teaching desires to obtain a situation as teacher of French and Spanish with the Common and Higher English studies, in a school or private family, as governess. The best of references as to lady-like character and capacity can be given. Address M. Y. L., Box No. 134 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY of some experience in teaching, a place to teach in a school or in a private family; she is prepared to give instruction in all English branches, French and music; the most satisfactory references as to character and capability will be given. Address R. L., Box No. 131 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 588 Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BULLY RUN!
SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.
OUT TO-DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For farther particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET washing for ladies and gentlemen by the month or by the dozen. Washing done in the very best style for 50 cents per dozen. Best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d av., back basement.

TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—ANY PERSON HAVing a set of patterns and flasks, for spikes and nails, to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a note to JOHN WILKINSON, 364 Greene-st., Jersey City.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st av., near 28th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GUNNY BAGS that have been used as dunnage in vessels bringing Peruvian Guano. Can be seen on application to R. C. [illegible] foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:30, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:30, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.
CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.
Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood, 6:35 A. M.	Great Neck, 7:50 A. M.
Mott's Dock 6:45 A. M.	Whitestone, 8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.	

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Hancox, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAvens, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10¼ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:
To Long Branch and Branchport and return........$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return........60
To Patterson's Grove and return........50
To Port Monmouth and return........40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. Jas. A. Dumont, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.	*Leaving—North River.*
Tenth-st., 7:15 A. M.	Spring-st., 8:10 A. M.
Broome-st., 7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st., 8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip, 7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4, 9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. [illegible], Capt. Hancox, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERIcan lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties; satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 138 Times Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE GREAT EASTERN,
JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,
Will positively sail from Quebec, direct for Liverpool, (unless prevented by some unforeseen occurrence,) on the morning of
TUESDAY, Aug. 6.
Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 5th.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.
Cabin........$65 and $95.
Steerage........$30.
For passage apply to the consignees,
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO., Quebec.
Or to their Agents in New-York,
EDMISTON BROTHERS, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin........$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin........2 00
Philadelphia, steerage........1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROCKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO........SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin........$75	Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London........80	Steerage to London........33
First Cabin to Paris........85	Steerage to Paris........38
First Cabin to Hamburg........85	Steerage to Hamburg........35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The AFRICA will sail on the 14th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of clothing, lace goods, furnishing goods, &c.; also all the store fixtures, iron safe, desks, counters, &c., at No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, comprising, in part, cloth, cassimere, linen and fancy coats, pants, vests, overcoats, Summer goods, shirts, drawers, collars, gloves and neck-ties, piece goods, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinetts, silks, satins, velvets, fancy vestings, linings, trimmings, &c., &c. Also, all the store fixtures, counters, shelving, glass cases, gas fixtures, cutting tables, mirrors, desks, patent iron safe, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, at stable, No. 278 Madison-st., two bay mares, one close carriage, one top buggy, wagon, and single harness. (This stock is worthy of attention.)
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY, AUG. 1,) AT 1 o'clock, in front of Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a pair of bay ponies, 13 hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle; both good saddle horses, as well as in single or double harness.
ALSO,
Two new rockaways, two shifting-top buggies, three no-top buggies, one beautiful English phaeton, together with harness, sheets, blankets, &c., &c.; all to be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 341 Broadway, will be sold a very large and desirable stock of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture en suite; also, rosewood armoure-a-glace, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, buffets, extension dining tables, centre, side and sofa tables, office desks, antique chairs, Japanese tables, bronzes, &c. Sale positive, by order of Mortgagee.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE—HARDWARE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of heavy hardware, consisting of axes, adzes, picks, spades, shovels, hoes, butts, chains, files, slates, scythe-stones, coal-hods, cordage, carpenter's tools, &c., &c. These are all fresh goods, in full packages and in shipping order.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance stocks, bank stocks and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. H. BUSLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, pianos, Brussels 3-ply, and other carpets, wardrobes, washstands, table linen, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.
Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, Columbus, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and [illegible] debt of the State, bearing interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1866, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 5th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 30, 1861.

THE MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated August 1, 1851, and due August 1, 1861, assumed by this Company under the Consolidation Agreement, will be paid at maturity upon the presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 2d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$45,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved New-York City or Brooklyn property, in sums to suit applicants; also, $15,000, $10,000 and $6,000 to loan in separate sums. Apply to RATHBONE & HAVENS, or T. WETZEL, Nassau and Pine sts.

Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, Cleveland, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 80 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 16, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY MOLDING MILLS, No. 75 Wyckoff-st., July 22, 1861.—The firm of LOOMIS & HORTON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN S. LOOMIS is authorized to settle the business and receive all moneys due the firm.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
JAMES M. MORTON.

The business will be carried on as heretofore, under the supervision of JOHN S. LOOMIS.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25, silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the Inspector, or Inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-law4wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

Navy Agency, New-York, No. 39 Nassau-st., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,
2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

Chief-Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.
ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

Office of Commissioners of Pilots, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—I AM DESIROUS OF CORRESPONDING with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Am of respectable parentage. My age is 25. Also am in good business. I hope no one will answer this for mere sport, as I am in earnest in my intentions. The young lady who answers this—if it is from right motives she does so—I am certain will never have cause to repent the act. Direct to WILLIAM, Box No. 220 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

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EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
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Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

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For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEMP'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious. It heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

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Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

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☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

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1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
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4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
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11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, a morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of GOLD WATCH, with hair chain and solid gold seal, soldier with carbine and green stone attached, Cooper, maker; S. W. Benedict name on it, number either 32 or 34; gold open face, three-quarter plate. Left either in Room No. 128 or in the water-closet of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply at Tyler, Stone & Co.'s, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 34 Trinity Building.

$25.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, between Brooklyn City Hall and corner Broadway and Canal-st., New-York, a gold watch and curb chain; watch No. 14,932. Whoever will return the same to No. 103 West 42d-st., will receive the above reward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS;

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Are all anxious to see those two renowned heroes,
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
Who had the moral and physical courage to
STRIKE A BLOW FOR LIBERTY,
And rescue the schooner *S. J. Waring* from the Southern freebooters, after she had been captured by the
PIRATICAL BRIG JEFF DAVIS.
These noble heroes are holding levees daily at the Museum, relating the history of their daring exploits and exhibiting
THE HATCHET with which TILLMAN KILLED THE THREE PIRATES, the COAT OF THE PIRATICAL CAPTAIN, FIVE CUTLASSES BELONGING TO THE PIRATES, and the Secession Flag, made of the American Flag belonging to the schooner.
PROF. ANDERSON, Jr.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF THE WAR DRAMA,
AMERICA'S DREAM,
OR
THE REVOLUTION OF '61.
Tim Donnovan.......... Mr. Florence
Jerusha Sparks.......... Mrs. Florence
The piece will conclude with a
NEW TABLEAU,
THE CHARGE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
AT
THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Reeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Norwich, N. Y.
jy18-law6wTh*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.
je20-law10wTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next. —Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

State of New-York, Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department, No. 51 Walker st., New-York, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE DOG POUND will be closed on SATURDAY, the 3d day of August next, in consequence of the exhaustion of the fund provided for destroying dogs.
By order of the Mayor,
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., New-York, July 30, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

Astor Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

THEIR RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

The celebrated Sixth Regiment, of Massachusetts, whose passage through Baltimore toward the seat of Government on the memorable 19th of April was contested by the secession mob, killing and wounding several of their number, arrived here yesterday, from Annapolis and Baltimore *en route* for Massachusetts, their three months' term of enlistment having expired on the 20th of July. They have been stationed most of the time at the Relay House, where their duties have been very onerous in watching and holding in check the uneasy spirits of Maryland. Notwithstanding the heavy duties which have been required of them, the admirable location of their camp, and the careful sanitary management of its officers, the regiment brings home nearly the entire number that originally made up the rolls. Five or six are on the sick list with the returning regiment, and two were left in Baltimore. They were detained in the cars at Baltimore from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. on Tuesday, on account of the accident to the train between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. In Philadelphia the Citizens' Committee gave them a good dinner, and they arrived *viâ* the Amboy route at 4 o'clock P. M. A large deputation of citizens greeted them on arrival, and escorted them up Broadway to the Park, where the regiment were provided a comfortable meal at the Barracks. They then formed, and marched to the foot of Vestry-street, N. R., where they took the steamer *Connecticut*, *viâ* the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston. They all appeared in excellent condition, and have evidently gained much in soldierly bearing during their active services in the field. They express a general determination to reënlist for the war. The same is true of the Eighth Regiment. The chief officers are as follows:

Colonel, Edward F. Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. F. Watson; Major, J. A. Santell; Adjutant, A. B. Farr; Quartermaster, James Monroe; Paymaster, R. L. Plaisted; Surgeon, Norman Smith; Assistant-Surgeon, J. F. Paine; Chaplain, Chas. Babbidge; Sergeant-Major, S. W. Shattuck; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jas. Dupee.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

ESCORT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, another of the regiments whose three months' term of service has expired, arrived from Baltimore at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and there being no arrangements for their reception, owing to the uncertainty of the regimental movements, they bivouacked in the depot at Jersey City. At 7 o'clock they crossed to this City, and at the Park were met by the Seventh Regiment, five hundred strong, who had paraded under the Colonel's orders to receive and escort them. It will be remembered that the Seventh Regiment followed the Eighth Massachusetts to Washington, overtaking them near Annapolis, where the steamer *Boston*, on which they were embarked, grounded. At Annapolis, the Seventh divided with them their rations; they labored together in repairing the bridges which had been destroyed, relaying the tracks on the railroad, and putting the engines in running order, the Eighth furnishing the ready mechanics for this important and timely service. The Seventh preceded them in their arrival at the Capital one day, and they were both quartered in the Capital. From these circumstances, a feeling of friendship sprung up between them, which will be of lasting duration. A detachment of Col. Cochran's Chasseurs joined the escort, and made a very creditable appearance. At the Astor House refreshments were furnished to the officers, and Mr. Baker provided a prompt and comfortable breakfast for the men in the Park Barracks. The regiment then re-formed, the Seventh taking the right of the line. Between Chambers and Leonard streets the escort drew up at present arms while the Eighth passed by, and, further on, the Eighth halted and the escort again passed in review, the guests saluting their old friends in military style. A number of citizens of Massachusetts joined the column.

After a brief halt near the New-York Hotel, where Prince Jerome Napoleon had a quiet look at the veterans, they again took up the line of march to the head of Broadway. The regiment filed through Madison-square, and entered the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they were entertained handsomely by the Seventh Regiment. At the collation the officers of the respective regiments exchanged sentiments of the most friendly character, and recounted the trials of their first campaign. The regiment marched to the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, where a special steamer of the Fall River line was in waiting to receive them. They left about 5 o'clock P. M., for Boston.

The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel—Edward W. Hinks, of Lynn.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Andrew Elwell Rust, of Worcester.
Major—Ben Perley Poore, of Newburyport.
Adjutant—George Creasy, of Newburyport.
Quartermaster—E. H. Ingalls, of Lynn.
Paymaster—Rowland G. Usher, of Lynn.
Surgeon—B. B. Breed, of Lynn.
Assistant-Surgeon—W. Tapley, of Lynn.
Chaplain—G. Haven.
Company A—Capt. Albert W. Bartlett, of Newburyport.
Company B—Capt. Richard Philips, of Marblehead.
Company C—Capt. V. Marlin, of Marblehead.
Company D—Capt. Geo. T. Newhall, of Lynn.
Company E—Capt. Francis E. Porter, of Beverly.
Company F—Capt. James Hudson, of Lynn.
Company G—Capt. Addison Center, of Worcester.
Company H—Capt. Frank Boardman, of Marblehead.
Company I—(Zouaves)—Capt. A. H. Deveraux, of Salem.
Company K—Capt. Richards, of Pittsfield.

RETURN OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF MASSACHUSETTS RIFLES.

This battalion, which numbers two hundred and seventy-five men, arrived in this City last night *en route* for home. It is commanded by Capt. Sprague. On Monday morning, the battalion left Fort McHenry, and it came to this City *viâ* the Camden and Amboy Line. The men slept on board the steamer transport, and will proceed to the barracks in the Park this morning, and partake of breakfast. In the afternoon, the battalion will proceed, if transportation can be furnished, to Massachusetts. Major Devins, who went away in command of this battalion, has not returned with it, having been elected, in Washington, Colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

RETURN OF THE BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery, under command of Maj. Asa M. Cook, arrived at Pier No. 1, North River, at about 10 o'clock last night. It numbers one hundred and twenty men, and has been stationed at Baltimore during the last six weeks. From Philadelphia the men came by the Camden and Amboy route. Owing to no accommodation being provided for them, the men will sleep on board the steamship transport. This morning they will march to the Park Barracks, and partake of breakfast, after which they will start for home.

MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH AND SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 31.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here early this morning. After breakfast they marched out into Washington-street, and encountered the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment returning home. Cordial greetings passed between them. The Thirteenth Regiment marched to West Philadelphia, and took the cars for Harper's Ferry.

THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH COMING HOME.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 31.

The Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. Butterfield, left here at 7 P. M., *en route* for home. They remained with Gen. Banks, until his column was sufficiently reinforced. Their appearance is rough, from long marches and heavy duty as pickets and outposts, but all are well. Many will reënlist.

The following extract from Gen. Banks' order for their departure will show the estimation in which they are held:

"The commanding General takes occasion, upon the issue of this final order, to make acknowledgments to the regiment for the service it has rendered, and the fidelity with which it has discharged all the duties of citizen soldiers; especially in its exemplary conduct, its readiness for service, correct discipline and prompt obedience to orders."

They expect to arrive in New-York about 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, if proper transportation is provided.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Butterfield, will arrive in this City at about nine o'clock. It left Harper's Ferry at eight o'clock yesterday morning, having been attached to Gen. Patterson's column. Yesterday evening the reserve corps and ex-members met at the Head-quarters of the regiment, No. 594 Broadway, and completed the arrangements of reception. Several fire companies will turn out, as also will the Ellsworth Zouaves, in order to give the Twelfth a welcome home.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SCOTT RIFLES.

This new regiment has already gone into camp at Silver Lake, Staten Island, where the men recruited are daily undergoing the routine of camp life, and a uniform system of drill and discipline. Full authority from the War Department has been received by Col. Macdonald to put the regiment into an effective condition in regard to clothing, arms, and equipments, as fast as they are mustered into service. The uniforms are ready for the whole regiment. The officers are gentlemen of education. Most of them have seen service, and their standard of excellence and proficiency in soldierly qualities is consequently high. They are especially careful in the selection of their subalterns and non-commissioned officers, and it would be well for competent men of the three months' volunteers, who have just returned, who desire to reënter the service, to present their claims for positions in this regiment without delay. Skill in the use of arms is a quality which the recruiting officers are looking to with much care in the acceptance of recruits; expert shots would be gladly accepted in the regiment.

Major John C. Henshaw, late of the United States Army, has been invited to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. An experience of twenty years in the regular service, including the Florida and Mexican wars, in which he led campaigns in nine different battles, would render him a valuable aid to Col. Macdonald should his engagements permit him to accept the position tendered.

The head quarters of the regiment is at No. 19 Beekman-street.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY.

As a dispatch appeared in this morning's Times unjustly reflecting on Capt. Varian, we, as members of his command, in justice to him, ask a suspension of public judgment until a statement of facts is brought forward.

G. A. DODGE,
J. E. NAIRN,
JOHN HORNBY,
WM. J. McLEAN, and 42 others.

New-York, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

MUSTERING OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT OUT OF THE SERVICE.

Major Shepard, of the United States Army, mustered the Sixth Regiment, Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, out of the service yesterday. At 9 o'clock, the men began to assemble at the Armory, over Centre Market, and delivered up their arms and accoutrements, which will be handed over to the United States Quartermaster. The men then took up position on Centre-street, below Grand, and were shortly afterwards mustered out of the service of the United States. A number of them declare their intention of returning to the war in other regiments now forming.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—LAFAYETTE GUARD.

This regiment, which raised itself to its full standard when the first call for troops was made, and was not accepted, has, under the new quota, been accepted and ordered to the seat of war as speedily as possible. In order to perfect the men in drill and camp discipline, and to fill up the ranks to the maximum standard, the regiment proceeded, yesterday, to Camp Scott. At 11 o'clock, the line was formed on Broadway, opposite Lafayette Hall, and the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. Le Clerc, marched down Broadway to Whitehall, and embarked for Staten Island. A cavalry corps is attached to the regiment, as, also, a company of Zouaves, who attracted much attention by their soldierly bearing and picturesque costume.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

In order to conform the organization of this regiment to the general order of the Governor respecting the new levy in this State, all the officers who signed the roll, as well as those who wish to join the regiment, are requested to meet at head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway, on Saturday next, the 3d of August, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARD.

Another regiment of cavalry has been accepted by the Government, and will be commanded by Col. De Forrest. All who wish to recruit will apply at the head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

This regiment, under command of a graduate of West Point, has been accepted by the War Department and ordered to be mustered into service. The officers will be selected solely with regard to their capacity for instruction and command. A uniformity of discipline and drill in accordance with clearly defined principles of military law and science will characterize the entire organization. Companies, or parts of companies of not less than twenty-five men, will be received from any part of the State, but the men offered must be of good character, sound in mind and body, well formed, of good appearance, and in every way fitted to perform the duties required. Any person of unobjectionable character and capacity who shall tender twenty-five men as above shall be entitled, when the men are accepted, to the position of Second Lieutenant, fifty men to a First Lieutenancy, and a hundred men to a Captaincy; but under no circumstances will a person be mustered into the service as a commissioned officer who does not show himself equal to the duties of his position. Head-quarters, No. 13 Broadway.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The money paid out yesterday to the families of volunteers, under the new ordinance, amounted to about $5,500. Of this sum, $3,500 was paid at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Eleventh Ward; $200 at No. 16 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Fifteenth Ward; $1,200 at the Rotunda in the City-park, to applicants of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, and the balance at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to applicants of the Twentieth Ward. The largest number of applicants at any one place was at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, as will be inferred from the above figures. At this office there seemed to be no end to the throng, and three times during the day the Police were obliged to close the doors against further ingress, until some of the people within could be paid off, and thus make room for others. At the several offices many women failed to get money, on account of some error in the making out of their tickets. In not a few instances, carelessness is traced to the Ward Committees, who do not use sufficient discrimination, and thus many people secure tickets who are not entitled to them according to the ordinance. To-day the Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards will receive money at their respective districts.

UNITED STATES GUARD.

This regiment is accepted by Gov. Morgan for the States service for three years, and will go forward to the seat of war forthwith. Col. Torre, formerly of H. B. M.'s Seventeenth Regiment, and lately connected with the organization of the original New-York British Volunteers, with all (excepting four, who compose the present British Volunteers,) his officers, are embodied in this regiment. These, with few exceptions, have seen active service in the Crimea and this country. There are still a few vacant commissions for thoroughly-drilled officers. Any such wishing to join will please make immediate application to Col. Torre, at head-quarters, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York. Men who originally enlisted under Col. Torre as New-York British Volunteers, and wish still to serve under him, are invited to report themselves at the above place.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Continental Guard, Col. James H. Berry, was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 24th of July. An office for filling up the roll of the regiment has been opened in Room No. 7 Montague Hall, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn. Members of the Thirteenth, the Twenty-eighth, "or any other man," wishing to reënlist, can go into quarters at once, on application as above, or can have a furlough, if they so desire. A bounty of $30 is given to each soldier reënlisting, and to every full company $40 per man. Upon being discharged $100 is paid to each man.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders have been sent to the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, directing him to have equipments and all requisites for 20,000 men prepared by the 15th of August, and the officer replies that he can do it.

The General Order of the War Department, directing the abandonment of Forts Buchanan, Breckenridge and McLane, in the Department of New-Mexico, have been complied with, and the troops who garrisoned those forts have reported at Fort Fillmore. Over 1,200 men were to occupy quarters at the latter place. They are not to remain there permanently, however.

The Army General Court-Martial, which was in session in the Department of Missouri, has adjourned. The severest sentence inflicted was that on John Curran, a private in the First Foot, whose pay is stopped, and who is to be confined ten years, with hard labor, in the Penitentiary. There are about thirty courts-martial (volunteer) now sitting in the different Departments.

One thousand troops from New-Mexico are hourly expected at Fort Leavenworth. Quarters and necessaries are provided for them. The letter from which we get this news says that the mail which brought it, conveyed to the War Department Maj. Sturgis' official announcement of his junction with the forces of Gen. Lyon.

The following is the latest report of the condition of affairs at the Boston Navy-Yard. It was sent on to Washington on Monday:

Vessels off the Yard.—Receiving-ship *Ohio*, 84 guns, has on board 700 men, all recruits; sailing corvette *Cumberland*, 24, late Commodore Prendergast's flag-ship, having poop-deck replaced by battery, and undergoing a general overhauling; *New-Orleans*, liner, 84, in ordinary, not serviceable; purchased steamer *Cambridge*, waiting to be docked and turned into a gunboat; ship *Fear Not*, being strengthened in the hull, prepatory to piercing for armament. The ships-of-war sent from this (Boston,) Yard, fully manned and equipped, within a few weeks, are as follows:

Vessel.	Tons.	Officers and men.	Guns.
Steam-frigate Minnesota	3,200	500	60
Steam-frigate Colorado	3,200	500	44
Steam-frigate Mississippi	1,698	380	11
Sailing-corvette Vincennes	700	300	20
Sailing-corvette Preble	566	300	16
Total	9,364	1,980	151

The *South Carolina*, *Massachusetts* and over a dozen chartered and purchased craft, besides these, were operated on at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The keel of Curtis & Tilden's Boston gunboat was laid on Saturday, and 50 of her frames are up. She will be about 500 tons burden, 158 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She will be built of the best white oak, mount 12 guns, be finished by the 8th of October, and cost $55,000. Another vessel, whose description we printed last week, is building in East Boston by Mr. Paul Curtis.

It is said on good authority that Wilmington, Washington, Hereford, Beaufort and Plymouth, N. C., are not blockaded at all. The Government is about looking to this matter.

The United States steam-gunboat *Rhode Island*, 6, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday for Fort Pickens, taking out a large amount of shot, shell, stores, provisions, reinforcements, and a large mail, for the United States vessels stationed on the Florida division of the blockade. The newly purchased store-ship *Kuhon* came over to the Yard last evening. The *Connecticut* has taken the *Rhode Island's* place at the wharf. Thousands of shot and shell are being sent from the Brooklyn Naval Ordnance Department to Boston.

A CARD FROM ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times of this morning, in an article on the subject of Army abuses, refers to me as responsible for some which it conceives ought to be corrected.

It alleges:

1. That I have selected for the forwarding of troops "a tedious and roundabout route," the only recommendation of which is that the Secretary of War is largely interested in a certain railroad.

2. It insinuates that I have carried the same "pure, judicious discernment" into the purchase of food for the Army.

These statements are baseless in every particular. I have had no appointment from the Secretary of War. At his request, and only for the brief period following the 19th of April, (say about fourteen days,) while the Capital was in peril and communication with it cut off, I assisted to the best of my ability in forwarding troops and supplies. No troops or supplies were ever sent by me over the railroad to which the Times alludes. Since the brief period mentioned, I have had no connection with the Government in any way, direct or indirect. After the restoration of regular communications, the business of the Government, of course, resumed its accustomed channels through the Government officers, so far at least as I was concerned.

Permit me to add that I invite the closest scrutiny into any and all my dealings with the Government, or in its behalf. Your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS.

World Office, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure of reading in your valuable columns of this morning some most sensible and just remarks about the undeserved ovations which have been bestowed on some of the New-York regiments returning from the seat of war. It is most certainly due to the brave, who have justly earned the esteem and plaudits of their fellow-citizens, to expose those who not only proved themselves cowardly, but also otherwise mean-spirited men, in accepting praise where contempt at least was their due. Knowing, however, how ready you are to do justice to all, allow me to call your attention to a young gentleman holding the post of Orderly-Sergeant in the New-York Eighth Regiment, who behaved with the most remarkable and praiseworthy bravery at the late battle at Bull Run. His name is Thomas Heiser, a son of a very highly esteemed broker in this City, H. A. Heiser, Esq. He was foremost in the fight, and *the last* to leave the field, not however without having (as witnessed by others) killed a large number of rebels, amongst which was a Colonel; and at the beginning of the battle, the Captain of his company having left, overpowered with the sun, Mr. Heiser took command, and discharged himself of the duty most creditably. Had some of his superior officers had a fraction of his gallantry, the victory would most certainly have been ours.

Hoping that you will favor me by inserting this, believe me, Most truly yours,

New-York, July 31, 1861. JUSTICE.

EXONERATION OF COL. MARTIN, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in your issue of this morning, under the caption of "Special Dispatch from Washington," an insinuation that Col. Martin, of the Seventy-first, was, in the opinion of his regiment, guilty of cowardice on the battle-field, in the late encounter.

As a member of the regiment lately under his command, I assure you, Sir, that this paragraph contains the first intimation that the "majority" or the minority of the regiment have had that aught approaching to cowardice marked the conduct of our Colonel. Col. Martin was repeatedly under my own personal observation during that day; he had one if not two horses, shot under him; for anything I saw, he was just as collected as any one there present; and I remember distinctly seeing him bareheaded and dismounted with both arms in air, cheering on his men, in the thickest of the fire. If any Lieutenant "took command," it is more than I know. There was a good deal of doing the best thing you could on your own hook that day when things got in a corner. Col. Martin was enfeebled by recent sickness, and consequently exhausted by that and the want of food, and there might have been a moment when a "Lieutenant" might have become a Colonel, but I am inclined to believe this assertion on a par with the other—a vague, floating rumor, that it was as great a shame to credit as to invent. The privates accuse certain Captains and Lieutenants of sheltering themselves behind haystacks, but these accusations relate to but one or two commissioned officers; in general, these were just as fearless as any of the rank and file. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, very obediently,

WILLIAM DUFF TELFER,
Private, Co. B, Seventy-first Regiment.

New-York, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

JUSTICE TO COL. MARTIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent this morning does the Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment great injustice when he reports that the regiment was without a field officer, and that the command devolved upon a Lieutenant. As an eye-witness, permit me to say, that Col. Martin never left his regiment from the time it left Washington for Bull Run until it returned. The first volley that was fired on the field frightened the horse the Colonel was riding; becoming unmanageable he carried his rider to the rear of the column, where the Colonel threw himself off his back and returned to his regiment on foot, delaying only one moment to bid final adieu to his faithful body-servant, who was mortally wounded in the rear of the regiment. The fact that Col. Martin continued dismounted during the battle may have given lookers-on the idea that he was absent, but his own men will all bear testimony to the fact, that, except for the few moments at the beginning of the battle, he was always present, and throughout did his duty nobly.

ONE WHO WAS THERE AND SAW.

A TIBUTE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TO THEIR COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning the undersigned members of the Seventy-first Regiment regret exceedingly to find that the bravery of our Regimental field officers is called in question. On our personal knowledge we can most truthfully assert that there is not a member of the Seventy-first Regiment who will not cheerfully and earnestly bear testimony to the coolness, judgment and bravery of Col. Martin and Major Buckingham, as exhibited at all times during the engagement at Bull Run. Col. Martin and Major Buckingham were omnipresent during the whole affair, riding backward and forward along the whole line, encouraging the men and doing all in their power to promote the success of the National arms.

During the action, a member of Gen. McDowell's Staff, (a brother of the General,) rode up to our Colonel and complimented our corps as being one of those regiments who retired from the field in most perfect order, and while the regiment was *en route* to Washington from the scene of action, notwithstanding the confusion, noise and panic, still Major Buckingham was ever seen cheering on the exhausted troop, assisting to preserve them in close column with the same calm and deliberate bravery which had distinguished his every action during the battle. Happy to bear witness to the above, we remain yours.

Capt. B. S. Trafford, Company B; Capt. Dav. C. Meschutt, Company D; Dr. Wm. G. Tompkins, Acting-Adjutant; Lieut. D. H. Denyse, Company D. John P. Dodge, Assistant Surgeon.

Privates—Wm. M. Cole, Company D; Wm. H. Swan, Company C; R. Webber, Company C; J. W. Phelps, Company C; Wm. B. Townsend, Company F, W. B. Welles, Company C; F. W. Ward, Company F; J. S. Burger, Company C; Wm. M. Hanley, Company B.

July 31, 1861.

THE STUFF THAT SOME VOLUNTEER OFFICERS ARE MADE OF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The details of the disastrous record of Bull Run, are still eagerly sought after and read, and every one makes, more and more apparent, the gallantry of our troops, the needlessness of the panic, and the fact that the only victory won at all (though that was lost too soon,) was really ours. One more such (so-called) victory will undo the cause of them that "are confederate" against us. But the saddest record of the day to me—after the unwritten epitaphs of the gallant dead—is the prevalent statement of inefficient officers. The following statements, whose truth my name is good for, lightens not a little the darkness of the picture.

During the battle of Bull Run, the Third Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. Taylor, was ordered up the road as the reserve, with orders to protect some ammunition at Burke's Station. They went readily forward, longing to get into the fight, whose distant thundering reached their ears. Among these it was necessary to detail some men to protect the ammunition; and, to his great regret, spoiling his hopes of the battle, Lieut. Edward B. Grubb, of Company C, Third Regiment, with a Corporal and twenty-five men, was intrusted with this duty.

The Lieutenant is a boy—not, I think, yet of age—a son of E. B. Grubb, Esq., of Burlington, and an Alumnus of Burlington College. He disposed his men, set out his pickets, and leaving the Corporal in charge, "turned in" for a little rest. In less than fifteen minutes came "the fleetest footed," the advance guard of the retreating army. The Corporal awoke his Lieutenant with the news, "The enemy are upon us!" In a moment he was out. Twenty of his men fell in with the troops that rushed by. He stood there, not knowing what it meant, and determined to stand his ground, come what would. The Corporal and five men stayed with him. For more than an hour the rout rushed by, still they stood firm. A little while after came his regiment, under the Lieutenant-Colonel, who ordered him to fall in with them in their retreat, as the Army was routed and the enemy in full pursuit. "No," said Lieut. Grubb, "Col. Taylor put me here, and nobody but Col. Taylor *shall take me away*." And for half an hour more he stayed, every moment looking for death. But the Colonel remembered him, and came to him; and not until he had destroyed every particle of the ammunition, did he leave his post, under the orders of his commanding officer.

By this gallant action 30,000 ball catridges were lost to the enemy, and much other valuable ammunition, which would have fallen into their hands, destroyed.

But, best of all, it is an instance of that highest courage—strict obedience, with no thought of personal results—which deserves, and has received notice and commendation. I am very sure that, when occasion offers, we shall hear the best things of Lieut. Grubb. J.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BULL RUN FIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following incident, detailed by an actor in the scene, is so creditable to the parties, particularly to the Fire Zouaves, that its insertion in the Times is asked for in consideration for the fame of the gallant men who participated in the affair:

Shortly after the Parrott rifled 30-pounder fell into the hands of the enemy, Gen. McDowell rode up, unattended by any of the officers of his staff, to the detachment of Marines under the command of Major Zeilen, and said, "Marines, I want you to bring in that gun," pointing towards the 30-pounder. At the word Major Zeilen formed his men for a charge, and rushed forward. On nearing the gun they were received by such a sheet of fire that they were compelled to retire to reform under shelter, having met with considerable loss. A second time they were led forward by their officer and repulsed in the same manner, with greater loss, and forced to seek shelter again. Here, on reforming, not more than twenty men were found available for a third attempt. While waiting for a third onset, a group of about twenty Zouaves, who seemed to take in the dilemma of Major Zeilen, ran up to him and gaily said to him, "Come, Captain, we'll help you this time." Another charge was then made but with the same result. Many of the Marines and several of the Zouaves fell under the murderous fire, Major Zeilen himself being wounded above the elbow by a shot that tore away part of his coat over the breast.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE RECTIFIED.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The general system of Washington correspondence, as represented in the New-York newspapers, is one of our greatest social evils. Nearly all the New-York reporters in Washington, with a few honorable exceptions, use their proprietors for the ventilation of their private griefs against public men. This has done much to poison and divide public sentiment in the Free States; and in dividing it, they weaken the patriotism of the nation, and bring discredit upon the owners of the journals who permit this abuse of their columns. Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, is sold out continually, and is frequently rendered unpopular by the calumny of a correspondent, who vents his grief upon some public man in Washington, or by the very frequent praise of men who are odious to the community. Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Raymond, of the Times, often find themselves in embarrassing and conflicting positions, by reason of the mendacity of those who represent them in Washington City. This practice, indeed, has become so frequent, that many men in Washington are prevented from holding any intercourse whatever with most of the correspondents of Northern and New-York journals, resident in that city.

We are led to these remarks by noticing a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New-York Times, as follows:

"Harry Magraw, it is said, is kept a prisoner. If the rebels will only hold on to him it will be a saving to the United States. He is one of the Pennsylvania soldiers of fortune who engineered the swindling beef contract, and who has had more jobs worked through than any other man, although a political opponent of the Administration."

Mr. Raymond's confidence has been imposed upon by some correspondent. He is too much of a man to indorse a calumny so fearful in its character, and so eminently unjust to an absent and defenceless citizen. Mr. Magraw is now a prisoner in the Confederate armies. He found Gen. Cameron plunged into deep grief from the loss of his brother, and offered his services to obtain the body. The Secretary called on Gen. Scott to seek his advice as to the propriety of sending a letter by Mr. Magraw to the commander of the traitors, in furtherance of this mission. Gen. Scott replied that it was impossible for the Government to ask a favor of the rebels without recognizing them as a *de facto* Government, whereupon the Secretary replied: "My brother, then, must be buried where he died." Mr. Magraw at once volunteered to go forth to Manassas, in company with two friends, on a pass from Gen. Mansfield. They determined to trust themselves inside the traitors' lines, in the belief that, their errand being one of pure mercy, they would not be detained. Col. Cameron was a native of Lancaster County, where Mr. Magraw had studied law. As a friend and townsman of the deceased, he felt a strong and natural attachment toward him. His family are still living in Lancaster, and are in great agony because of his detention by Davis and Beauregard. The whole community sincerely sympathize with them on account of the disaster which befel Mr. Magraw in his efforts to serve Secretary Cameron.

In view of this statement, therefore, we wonder what Mr. Raymond thinks of the suggestion, "that if the rebels will only hold on to Mr. Magraw, it will be a saving to the United States." The statement relative to the beef contract is a lie—deliberate and foreknown. The truth is, Mr. Magraw refused an interest in this contract when it was offered to him by those who had been invited to take it by Capt. Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, because he believed that, under the circumstances, when no prospect existed of communications being opened between Baltimore and Washington, the contract would ruin all parties connected with it.

A more gallant gentleman, upright citizen, and devoted patriot than Henry S. Magraw never lived. It may be long before he returns to his family and friends in Pennsylvania, but however long he may be absent, or whatever fate may befal him, his absence will be sincerely regretted, and his return warmly welcomed.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

From the Washington Star, July 30.

The following list of prisoners belonging to the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, we obtain from Mr. Edmund A. Dougherty, a member of the regiment, who being himself a prisoner at Sudley Church, (used as a hospital by the Union troops during the battle,) escaped on Friday last, and reached Washington (coming *viâ* Leesburgh) at 10 A. M. yesterday, viz.:

J. W. Bowers, Company F, slight wound in the leg; doing well.

Thomas Deavery, Company G, finger shot off.

—— Pigerson, Company F, shot through the lung; but dead on Friday night last.

G. W. Smith, Company F, unwounded.

—— Rockerfellow, Company F, left arm amputated, (by the Surgeon of the Seventy-first,) but doing well.

T. H. H. Sands, wounded in the arm; doing well.

J. Stampler, Company F, wounded; doing well.

—— Tompkins, Company G, prisoner, not wounded.

—— Whitaker, wounded; doing well.

A. A. Hyde, wounded; doing well.

Roland H. Wade, Company H, wounded; doing well.

—— Gillette and —— Noble, hospital assistants, prisoners.

—— Demorest, Company F, wounded; doing well.

Col. Slocum, of Rhode Island, lived three days, but was unconscious all the time.

Col. Cameron was shot dead in the field.

Col. Corcoran is living, wounded—but will likely recover.

Maine Regiments.—The following members of Maine regiments are in the hospital, doing well: Private W. F. Oxford, Second; privates Walker and Golligan, Fourth; and private Jos. Greasy, Third.

First Minnesota.—In Sudley Hospital—Private Straw.

Fourteenth New-York.—In Sudley Hospital—Privates Frank Richmond, Frank Head, John Hand, Stiles, Middleton and twelve others.

Seventy-first New-York.—In Hospital—Dr. Bugnett. Killed—Privates Tompkins, Lane and York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.—Prince Napoleon occupied the day yesterday in social converse with a number of our citizens, in viewing more of the sights of the Metropolis and vicinity, took dinner at the New-York Hotel, and left for Washington, under the guidance of Frederick Seward, Esq., at 6 P. M. During his stay he has visited the Central Park, the public libraries, the military camps in the vicinity, the palatial dwellings of some of our millionaires, and "done the Institutions." Steadily refusing any popular ovation, and preserving his *incog.* with the tact of a detective, he has at the same time been the recipient of much attention from those doubtless worthy of his society. So punctilious was his avoidance of ceremony that he declined to receive even the French Consulate in uniform. He has expressed himself delighted with our bay and harbor, and during the last few sultry nights has had the good sense to take his siesta on board his yacht. During the Prince's absence the yacht will remain in the harbor and be put in thorough trim for the return. The Prince was accompanied to Washington by five or six gentlemen of his suite, and the French Consul. Though he will pay President Lincoln a visit, he will be the guest of the French Minister during his stay in the Capital. He will return to this City *viâ* the West and the Falls, after an absence of three weeks.

Charge of Swindling.—Joseph Meyers was yesterday arraigned before Justice Steers, charged with having obtained money by false pretences. His plan was to call upon the merchants and state to them that he had a large quantity of linen in the Custom-house, upon which he was unable to pay the duty, and wished to borrow money, which he would refund as soon as the goods were released from bond. He succeeded in thus swindling the following-named parties out of the sums mentioned below, viz: Isaac Horrity, $90; Frantz Halkenber, $89; George F. Augusten, $55; Chas. Schraeder, $103; Jacob Martin, $57. Christiana Ichlasser, of No. 38 Delancey-street, made a charge against the prisoner for having stolen from her place of business the sum of $45. She states that he entered her store upon the pretence of wishing to raise money upon his bonded linen, and that while her back was turned for a few minutes he suddenly seized upon the money in a drawer, and was about secreting it on his person when she discovered him, and giving the alarm a Policeman at once came and arrested him. Justice Steers committed him to await an examination.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. There was not any business of public importance transacted. The weekly statement is as follows:

No. of emigrants arrived to July 24, 1861	49,471	
No. of emigrants arrived since, to July 31, 1861	1,072	—50,543
To same date in 1860		—60,553
Number of inmates in Institution at Ward's Island, 1861, 885; 1860, 721; 1859, 715; 1858, 1094.		
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1861		$1,221 42
Aggregate receipts to July 24, 1861	$137,769 04	
Receipts since to July 31, for commutation of passengers	5,404 72	—143,174 03
Total		$144,393 45
Disbursements as per previous account, to July 24, 1861		$127,119 04
Balance in bank		$17,276 41

Fatal Accident.—A little girl named Henrietta Gumpt, 5 years of age, climbed upon the rear part of an ice-cart which was passing through Eighth-avenue yesterday, and upon the vehicle suddenly starting, she was thrown violently to the pavement and so severely injured that death ensued soon after. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest at the residence of the child's parents, No. 222 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Fight Between Tailors.—On Tuesday evening, two tailors named Daniel Sullivan and William Story, got into an altercation at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, during which Story stabbed his antagonist several times with a large pair of tailors' shears. Detectives Eustace, Sampson and Devoe arrived at the scene in time to prevent any serious trouble, and the belligerents were locked up at head-quarters.

A Peace Company.—A company of children, for the peaceful fields of the West, will leave the City next week from the Children's Aid Society, with Mr. H. Friedgen. Poor boys, in want of homes in the country, and parents who wish to provide like places for their children, will do well to call at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Serious Casualty.—A French woman, named Jane Young, fell from one of the upper story windows of the Alma Hotel, in West-street, on Tuesday evening, and striking upon the pavement, dislocated both shoulders, fractured one of her lower limbs, and otherwise injured herself. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

Sun Stroke.—Mary Reilly, an Irish woman, was found by the Twentieth Ward Police, lying on the sidewalk in Thirty-third street, near Eighth-avenue, in a state of insensibility. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where the medical attendant pronounced it a serious case of sun stroke, and considers her recovery doubtful.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Baxter and Hon. H. Allen, of Vermont; Capt. Matthews, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. Chamberlain, of Washington; Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and H. T. Harrington, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Astor House.

Hons. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, and A. Boody, of New-York; R. Campbell, of Bath; Prof. A. D. White and family, of Michigan, and N. Randall and lady, of Homer, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Major Kendrick, of West Point; Tyler Davidson, of Cincinnati; G. W. Pettis, of Boston; Dr. John Whitridge and Thos. Whitridge, of Baltimore; H. H. Wolcott, of Bridgeport; G. H. Thayer, of Louisville, and Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Wm. Appleton, of Boston, and C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass.; C. M. Curry, of Boston; E. P. Rall, of St. Louis, and J. M. Billings, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Chamberlain, of Connecticut; W. Owens, U. S. A.; R. G. Cooley, of Illinois; Col. Chapin, of Massachusetts; J. D. Murray, U. S. N.; S. C. Eden, of Washington, and L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. A. Falk, of St. James College, and Miss Falk, and G. Kuardo Jova, of Cienfuegos, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Returned Troops.—The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments were to be seen about the City yesterday, receiving the congratulations of their friends, and apparently enjoying themselves to their fullest extent. They are all in good health, but are considerably sun-burnt. There was no unusual excitement, nor any disturbance in the streets, notwithstanding the large number of soldiers present. Both regiments will be mustered out of service the present week, probably on Saturday. The men very generally express a determination to return to the seat of war, and there is some talk of reorganizing the Thirteenth. If this is not done, some 200 of the men of that regiment will join the Continentals, Col. J. H. Perry.

Incendiary Attempt.—At an early hour yesterday morning, some miscreant attempted to set fire to the Clarendon Hotel on Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, by placing a quantity of combustible material under the building, and setting fire to it. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to prevent a conflagration.

New-Jersey.

Compliment to Returned Volunteers.—Americus Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Jersey City, give a grand supper, to-night, to the members of the Second Regiment, Hudson County, who belonged to their company, and who have returned from the war. About 150 persons will participate.

More Soldiers for the War.—Another regiment, for three years or during the war, is to be formed immediately in Hudson County, under Col. Baker and officers, of Hudson County. At least eight-tenths of the men have expressed their willingness to return to the war under the officers that have commanded them for the past three months.

Fire.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 225 Grand-street, Jersey City, in consequence of a straw bed accidentally taking fire. Damage trifling.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 31.

Flour steady, and in fair demand. Wheat quiet; sales, 5,000 bbls. Milwaukie Club at 88c. Corn steady, and in fair demand; sales, 55,000 bushels at 31½c. Oats, lower; sales, 7,000 bushels at 22c. Whisky better; sales, 320 bbls. at 15½c. Canal Freights—firm, at 10½c. on Corn, and 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 347,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 44,000 bushels Wheat; 107,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Barley.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 31.

Flour steady, and demand moderate. Wheat dull. Holders are compelled to submit to a decline in order to effect sales. Nothing done to-day; sales last night of 3,000 bushels Winter Red Western, at $1 05, and 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. Corn scarce and nominally unchanged. Canal Freights steady, at 28c. on Flour, 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports* unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2,194 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 25,300 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 31.

Flour quiet. Wheat ½c. better, 65c.@66½c. for No. 1, 64c.@65½c. for No. 2, for store. Corn advancing—sales, 25c. for mixed, afloat. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn. Freights—5c. on Corn, 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York at par, currency.

Passengers Sailed.

July 31—*In steamship Asia for Liverpool*—Vincent Garcia, Miss Anna Bloodgood, Miss Charlotte Bloodgood, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mathews, New-Granada; Mrs. C. Goodyear, child and nurse, New-Haven; Miss M. Waddell, do.; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ruiz, Havana; Mme. H. D. Chegary, New-York; Miss R. Ruiz, Havana; Stephen Morris, Philadelphia; Thos. J. Jasker, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuels, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Woolley, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schofield and maid, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haggins, child and servant, Glasgow; H. [illegible], Philadelphia; John Bloodgood, New-York; Jose A. Lase, Cuba; Mr. Colyar, London; Arthur Lake, England; J. Smith, Brooklyn; Mr. Desnoyers, French Consul, Mr. De Silva, Philadelphia; Geo. Jennard, Eddyville, Ky.; R. Maury, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Howard, 3 children and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence, New-York; G. E. Blanc, France; Wm. Hemmingway, France; Angus Desmoyer, New-Orleans; Geo. L. Schuyler, New-York; Mr. Ruleman, do.; Henry F. Budge, Manchester; Thomas McWalter, Glasgow; Miss Eliza Powers, New-York; T. J. Armstrong, Santa Cruz; Mrs. C. S. Worrall, England; Robert Golding, Paterson, N. J.; M. J. Butcher, England; Mr. Barclay, England.—Total, 60.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon rises... 12 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 18 | Gov. Island. 4 07 | Hell Gate.... 5 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships M. Livingston, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Hound, Nash, Shanghai, ——; Nord America, Fredericks, Bremen, ——; Parthenon, Kelly, Quebec, ——.

Bark Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Balkan, Owen, Cardiff, R. Irwin & Co.; Rapid, Axburg, Wings, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; East, [illegible], Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Schooners Era, Sidrick, Boston, ——; B. Peck, Gardner, Boston, S. Kenny; Dwina, Martin, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; A. F. Linnell, Percival, Gibraltar, P. Minken; Plymouth Rock, Burr, Boston, H. Hudson; Lincoln, S. Kenny; Mary, Smith, Cadiz, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Baltimore and Fort McHenry July 29, at 6 P. M.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Thos. Sparks, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Margaret, (Br., of Sunderland,) Finley, Cadiz 48 ds., with wine, &c., to Jackson & Neill.

Brig Marian Ridley, (Br., of Harbor Grace, N. F.,) Listhorne, Barbados July 17, in ballast to Siffken & Ironside. Sld. in co. with bark H. Trowbridge, for New-York.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Jacmel 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. June 23, in the harbor of Jacmel, Wm. Spreen, a native of Bremen, aged 21 years, fell overboard and was drowned. July 25, lat. 33, lon. 73 15, passed a whaling schr. of about 120 tons, with three boats cruising.

Schr. Eleanor, Townsend, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to M. T. Runyon & Co. July 21, in a squall, John Allen, seaman of New-Haven, was knocked overboard and lost.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to F. B. Small & Co. Is at Lower Quarantine. July 22, Charles Baker, steward, of New-York, died; 23d, Andrew Nichols, seaman, of New-York, died.

Schr. A. E. Willard, (of Bangor,) Corbett, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. The schr. Mohawk, of Baltimore, Staples, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previously.

Schr. Tropic Bird, (prize,) Spencer, from Fort Monroe. Was seized by the U. S. steamer Pawnee June 29.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Latimer, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Adelia Felsola, Cartwright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Edwards, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Marion, Osborn, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Convoy, Holbrook, Rockland 8 ds.

Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Zoe, Potter, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Stranger, Handy, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Abaco, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sloop D. B. Smith, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

Sloop W. Miller, Roberts, Elizabethport, for South Norwalk.

WIND—During the day from S. W., light.

Sailed.

July 30—Ships Susan Howland, Havre; St. Paul, (Fr.,) for Port-au-Prince; Plus Ultra, (Span.,) Barcelona. Barks Ahti, (Prus.,) Winsten; Peter, (Prus.,) Queenstown; Wilhelmine, (Prus.,) Glasgow. Brig Hayti, (Br.,) Aux Cayes.

July 31—Steamship Asia, Liverpool. Ships Mississippi, (Ital.,) Genoa; Compromise, Liverpool; Columbia, do.; Kitty Simpson, Antwerp. Barks Mary Hyler, Havre; Gazelle, Barbados. Brigs Eagle Wing, (Br.,) Queenstown. Schrs. M. Platt, St. Martin's; R. M. Demill, Marseilles.

Miscellaneous.

St. Helena, June 18.—The ship Monterey, of Boston, from Sumatra with a cargo of pepper, bound to Pernambuco, has arrived here, all well. This vessel, on the 15th inst., fell in with ship Star of Boston, Pearsons, from London for Calcutta, with a cargo of railroad materials. She met with bad weather on the 3d of June, which continued off and on until the 13th, which caused the vessel to labor and leak to such an extent as to compel all hands to abandon her. She had at the time of being abandoned 6 feet of water in the hold, and the leak gaining rapidly upon her. One of the crew was accidentally killed during the [illegible]. The crew and passengers were taken off by the Monterey. The captain, his family, servant boy, and chief mate continued on board for Pernambuco; the remainder of the officers and crew remained at the Consulate, to be sent home as soon as possible.

The bark Mystic, of New-York, was wrecked in a typhoon on the coast of China on June 8, 1860. She was in ballast, from Macao, bound to Bangkok, Siam. The wreck was sold for a trifle, and afterwards broken up. By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 16, schr. Mary Alice, [illegible] sail 21st for Guayanilla, to load for New-York; [illegible] John Benson, for New-York, ldg.; brig [illegible] Hartford.

At Jacmel, July 17, Br. brig Lady Chapman, of Bermuda, Cooper, for New-York, ldg., would sail in a few ds.; schr. Kate Sargent, of Provincetown, for Boston [illegible].

At Cardenas, July 21, bark Washington Butcher, for New-York for orders.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS, ORCHARDISTS, &c.—25,000 acres of land are for sale, on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad route, in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, to actual settlers. Present price $10 per acre, ($3 50 cash.) Green sand marl, at small cost, insures good crops for five [illegible]. Free passage from New-York to visitors wishing to purchase. T. DWIGHT, New-York, No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and light [illegible] berwork, or chamberwork and assist with the [illegible] and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. [illegible] av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the [illegible] housework of a small private family; is a good cook and excellent laundress; best City reference [illegible] at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., [illegible]

TO ATTEND A STORE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young lady, to attend a bakery [illegible] fectionery; has a thorough knowledge of the [illegible] three years' reference from her last place. [illegible] two days, at No. 224 Division-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and [illegible] to do the work of a small private family; has no [illegible] to go a short distance in the country; the [illegible] reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY W[illegible] like board in the country, convenient to [illegible] moderate price, partial board for the [illegible] preferred. Address B. C. [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The arrival of Prince NAPOLEON at New-York has been promptly recognized by the Administration. Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, proceeded at once to New-York, and on behalf of the President, tendered to the Prince the courtesy of an official recognition, the hospitalities of the White House, and such facilities as the Government might have it in its power to afford him during his visit. The Prince kindly accepted the tribute to his position as delicately tendered, and with many expressions of the consideration in which he held the Government and people of the United States, but in pursuance of a determination made before he left France, he declined a public recognition of his official relations to the Government of France. He, however, very cordially accepted the private hospitality of distinguished citizens of Washington, and will probably visit this city previous to the adjournment of Congress. It is his very warmly expressed desire that he shall nowhere be made the object of a popular ovation, but left entirely at liberty to travel as a private citizen. He desires to see and learn all that he can of our people, our institutions, the character of our Government, and the nature of the contest in which we are now engaged with the rebels of the South. He can better do this as a citizen than as a Prince.

The French Minister, now in New-York, was the medium of introducing the representative of the State Department to the Prince. The Minister will accompany the Prince to Washington. Chevalier BERTINATTI, the representative of Sardinia, is also in New-York, to pay his respects to Prince NAPOLEON, and to the daughter of his sovereign.

During his stay in New-York, the Prince will be the guest of the French Minister.

CLEARING OUT THE REBELS.

The rebels of Virginia are doing what the loyal people of the North have found it impossible to accomplish—they are clearing out the rebels from the public service. The ordinance banishing any native of Virginia who remains in the service of the General Government, has had the effect to make several gentlemen resign who held positions in the Departments, and more will undoubtedly do so; for, notwithstanding the efforts already made, the Departments are yet filled with rebels. The Chief Clerks in the Subsistence Bureau and in the Paymaster's Department are both believed to be rebels, or traitors to the Government that employs them. They were once removed, but the heads of those Departments insisted upon their being reinstated, and it was done, though they were believed to be sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy.

VIGILANCE OF THE PICKETS.

Our pickets are becoming much more vigilant since our late disaster than they were before. They seem to realize, at last, that they are engaged in a war, and with an unscrupulous and active enemy. Our men now thoroughly scour the country, and turn up every rod of ground. The result is, that every night we capture from five to fifteen of the rebel pickets. The effect is already apparent. Instead of skulking up to our lines and jerking off sentries, the rebel patrol now maintain a respectful distance and exercise great prudence.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROPERTY.

By the Ordinance of Virginia, the property of Gen. SCOTT, in that State, was to-day confiscated to the Public Treasury. Before the State can realize it Gen. SCOTT will probably make good his title with his sword.

DROWNED IN THE POTOMAC.

Private LOGAN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was drowned to-day in the Potomac. He was buried by the regiment this afternoon.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES COMING HOME.

The Zouaves are to be sent home, ostensibly to Fort Schuyler to recruit, but in reality because they alone of all the regiments are so thoroughly demoralized, as to render them useless. They were paid off to-day, and will go to New-York on Friday afternoon.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31.

A Conference was held at the State Department this morning between the Secretary of State and the Ministers from Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia and Holland, upon some subjects presented in letters presented from the Tycoon of Japan to the President of the United States, and from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan to the Secretary of State, containing propositions to delay the opening of certain ports in Japan. The result has not been ascertained.

The statements of the public Press, that Gen. PATTERSON'S column was not provided with wagons sufficient to make advances upon the enemy, because the Secretary of War desired that all wagons should be furnished from Pennsylvania, are without foundation in fact. Gen. PATTERSON'S column was well equipped for transportation, by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and no such direction or request was ever made by the Secretary. The War Department has not made a single contract. All contracts are made by the heads of Bureaus, or by their duly authorized officers. The contracts for extraordinary transportation at New-York in April and May last, when the Capital was supposed to be in imminent danger, were made by the Union Defence Committee, in conjunction with Gen. WOOL. The notorious contract for the steamer *Cataline*, about which so much has been said, was authorized and approved by Gen. WOOL.

Requests have been made from parties in the West that a portion of the very large amount of Army goods, for which bids will be received in New-York on the 8th of August, that they may be delivered in Cincinnati, instead of the former City. On this subject Quartermaster-General MEIGS says he desired that the advertisement for them should be so framed as to secure that object, but he did not see it in time to instruct the proper provision. He assures Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY he has no doubt an equitable and satisfactory arrangement will be made with the Western bidders.

Since the passage of the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, offers have already been made to supply one half that number, including, with infantry, a large proportion of cavalry and artillery. States and individuals are alike patriotic in such material tenders. As to the latter, it is required that they shall be indorsed by responsible parties, the recommendations of members of Congress having much weight with the Department. The acceptances are with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties. One such example is already shown, the colonel not having shown a capacity for command equal to the extent of the indorsement of his friends.

In accordance with the invitation of the President to some of the State Congressional delegations to suggest suitable officers for the higher military grades, that of New-York has agreed on the following list, from which selections may be made: John J. Peck, Lewis Blenker, Abner Doubleday, Truman Seymour, Henry W. Slocum, Ward B. Burnett, R. B. Van Valkenburg, James S. Wadsworth, Abram Duryee, John H. Martindale, W. R. Patrick, John H. Velie.

Senators KING and HARRIS, and Representatives WARD, FRANK, OLIN and HIBBARD were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and present this list.

It is not true, as has been represented that the Ohio troops objected, on the night previous to the battle, to marching under Gen. SCHENCK.

In the bestowal of military honors and titles, the valuable services of Col. STONE are not overlooked, and he will, there is little, if any, doubt, be promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Col. T. A. SCOTT, who has so efficiently discharged the duties of general manager of the United States Military Railroad transportation, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, under the recent Act creating that office. Industry, business talents and courteous manners are among his qualifications for that important position.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 31.

Gov. GAMBLE and Lieut.-Gov. W. P. HALL were sworn and inaugurated in the Convention in the afternoon session to-day. Each made a strong Union and patriotic speech amid loud applause. After the presentation of an address to the people of the State by the Convention, it adjourned to the third Monday in December, unless sooner called together by the new Government, or is demanded by the public safety.

Three hundred kegs of powder and six pieces of cannon were captured near Warsaw yesterday, and will be sent to St. Louis.

LARGE FORCE OF REBELS AT NEW-MADRID

CAIRO, Thursday, July 31.

Five steamers arrived at New-Madrid, Missouri, yesterday, with a large number rebel troops, horses, wagons, guns and ammunition. The force at that point is reported at about 15,000.

FROM THE OSAGE INDIAN REGION.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 21.

The *Conservative* has advices from the Osage Indian region, which state that Mr. SCHOONMAKER, the chief of the missionaries of that tribe, has been compelled to leave by Secessionists. A force of 100 men, under Judge BROWN, of Humboldt, has left Allen County for the Osage country to disperse rebels.

The *Times* says that a large body of Pawnees and Cheyennes are in the vicinity of Maysville, Marshall County, Ks., and it is thought they will inaugurate hostilities, having been tempered with by the Secessionists of that region. After the recent skirmish at Hornsinville, Mo., and the dispersion of the force, JENNISON and his men robbed some stores of clothing &c., which he distributed among the troops. JENNISON is not in the United States service, but in this skirmish acted with the Union troops.

The trial of D. R. ANTHONY, publisher of the *Conservative*, of this city, for killing R. C. SATTERLEE, editor of the *Herald*, closed yesterday. The jury were not out twenty minutes—returning a verdict of acquittal.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 31.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WM. B. GREENE, and Fifteenth, Col. CHAS. DEVANT, will leave for the seat of war during the present week. The Fourteenth is now at Fort Warren, and the Fifteenth encamped near Worcester. The official list of casualties in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment at the late battle, was 18 killed, 35 wounded, 34 missing.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH MASSACHTSETTS REGIMENT.

THEIR RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

The celebrated Sixth Regiment, of Massachusetts, whose passage through Baltimore toward the seat of Government on the memorable 19th of April was contested by the secession mob, killing and wounding several of their number, arrived here yesterday, from Annapolis and Baltimore *en route* for Massachusetts, their three months' term of enlistment having expired on the 20th of July. They have been stationed most of the time at the Relay House, where their duties have been very onerous in watching and holding in check the uneasy spirits of Maryland. Notwithstanding the heavy duties which have been required of them, the admirable location of their camp and the careful sanitary management of its officers, the regiment brings home nearly the entire number that originally made up the rolls. Five or six are on the sick list with the returning regiment, and two were left in Baltimore. They were detained in the cars at Baltimore from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. on Tuesday, on account of the accident to the train between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. In Philadelphia the Citizens' Committee gave them a good dinner, and they arrived *via* the Amboy route at 4 o'clock P. M. A large deputation of citizens greeted them on arrival, and escorted them up Broadway to the Park, where the regiment were provided a comfortable meal at the Barracks. They then formed, and marched to the foot of Vestry-street, N. R., where they took the steamer *Connecticut*, *via* the Norwich and Worcester route to Boston. They all appeared in excellent condition, and have evidently gained much in soldierly bearing during their active services in the field. They express a general determination to reënlist for the war. The same is true of the Eighth Regiment. The chief officers are as follows:

Colonel, Edward F. Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. F. Watson; Major, J. A. Santell; Adjutant, A. B. Farr; Quartermaster, James Monroe; Paymaster, R. L. Plaisted; Surgeon, Norman Smith; Assistant-Surgeon, J. F. Paine; Chaplain, Chas. Babbidge; Sergeant-Major, S. W. Shattuck; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jas. Dupee.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

ESCORT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, another of the regiments whose three months' term of service has expired, arrived from Baltimore at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and there being no arrangements for their reception, owing to the uncertainty of the regimental movements, they bivouacked in the dépôt at Jersey City. At 7 o'clock they crossed to this City, and at the Park were met by the Seventh Regiment, five hundred strong, who had paraded under the Colonel's orders to receive and escort them. It will be remembered that the Seventh Regiment followed the Eighth Massachusetts to Washington, overtaking them near Annapolis, where the steamer *Boston*, on which they were embarked, grounded. At Annapolis, the Seventh divided with them their rations; they labored together in repairing the bridges which had been destroyed, relaying the tracks on the railroad, and putting the engines in running order, the Eighth furnishing the ready mechanics for this important and timely service. The Seventh preceeded them in their arrival at the Capital one day, and they were both quartered in the Capital. From these circumstances, a feeling of friendship sprung up between them, which will be of lasting duration. A detachment of Col. COCHRAN'S Chasseurs joined the escort, and made a very creditable appearance. At the Astor House refreshments were furnished to the officers, and Mr. BAKER provided a prompt and comfortable breakfast for the men in the Park Barracks. The regiment then re-formed, the Seventh taking the right of the line. Between Chambers and Leonard streets the escort drew up at present arms while the Eighth passed by, and, further on, the Eighth halted and the escort again passed in review, the guests saluting their old friends in military style. A number of citizens of Massachusetts joined the column.

After a brief halt near the New-York Hotel, where Prince JEROME NAPOLEON had a quiet look at the veterans, they again took up the line of march to the head of Broadway. The regiment filed through Madison-square, and entered the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they were entertained handsomely by the Seventh Regiment. At the collation the officers of the respective regiments exchanged sentiments of the most friendly character, and recounted the trials of their first campaign. The regiment marched to the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, where a special steamer of the Fall River line was in waiting to receive them. They left about 5 o'clock P. M., for Boston.

The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel—Edward W. Hinks, of Lynn.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Andrew Elwell Rust, of Worcester.

Major—Ben Perley Poore, of Newburyport.

Adjutant—George Creasy, of Newburyport.

Quartermaster—E. H. Ingalls, of Lynn.

Paymaster—Rowland G. Usher, of Lynn.

Surgeon—B. B. Breed, of Lynn.

Assistant-Surgeon—W. Tapley, of Lynn.

Chaplain—G. Haven.

Company A—Capt. Albert W. Bartlett, of Newburyport.

Company B—Capt. Richard Philips, of Marblehead.

Company C—Capt. V. Marlin, of Marblehead.

Company D—Capt. Geo. T. Newhall, of Lynn.

Company E—Capt. Francis E. Porter, of Beverly.

Company F—Capt. James Hudson, of Lynn.

Company G—Capt. Addison Center, of Worcester.

Company H—Capt. Frank Boardman, of Marblehead.

Company I—(Zouaves)—Capt. A. H. Deveraux, of Salem.

Company K—Capt. Richards, of Pittsfield.

RETURN OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF MASSACHUSETTS RIFLES.

This battalion, which numbers two hundred and seventy-five men, arrived in this City last night *en route* for home. It is commanded by Capt. SPRAGUE. On Monday morning, the battalion left Fort McHenry, and it came to this City *via* the Camden and Amboy Line. The men slept on board the steamer transport, and will proceed to the barracks in the Park this morning, and partake of breakfast. In the afternoon, the battalion will proceed, if transportation can be furnished, to Massachusetts. Major DEVENS, who went away in command of this battalion, has not returned with it, having been elected, in Washington, Colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

RETURN OF THE BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery, under command of Maj. ASA M. COOK, arrived at Pier No. 1, North River, at about 10 o'clock last night. It numbers one hundred and twenty men, and has been stationed at Baltimore during the last six weeks. From Philadelphia the men came by the Camden and Amboy route. Owing to no accommodation being provided for them, the men will sleep on board the steamship transport. This morning they will march to the Park Barracks, and partake of breakfast, after which they will start for home.

MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH AND SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 31.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here early this morning. After breakfast they marched out into Washington-street, and encountered the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment returning home. Cordial greetings passed between them. The Thirteenth Regiment marched to West Philadelphia, and took the cars for Harper's Ferry.

THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH COMING HOME.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 31.

The Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, left here at 7 P. M., *en route* for home. They remained with Gen. BANKS, until his column was sufficiently reinforced. Their appearance is rough, from long marches and heavy duty as pickets and outposts, but all are well. Many will reënlist.

The following extract from Gen. BANKS' order for their departure will show the estimation in which they are held:

"The commanding General takes occasion, upon the issue of this final order, to make acknowledgments to the regiment for the service it has rendered, and the fidelity with which it has discharged all the duties of citizen soldiers; especially in its exemplary conduct, its readiness for service, correct discipline and prompt obedience to orders."

They expect to arrive in New-York about 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, if proper transportation is provided.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, will arrive in this City at about nine o'clock. It left Harper's Ferry at eight o'clock yesterday morning, having been attached to Gen. PATTERSON'S column. Yesterday evening the reserve corps and ex-members met at the Head-quarters of the regiment, No. 594 Broadway, and completed the arrangements of reception. Several fire companies will turn out, as also will the Ellsworth Zouaves, in order to give the Twelfth a welcome home.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SCOTT RIFLES.

This new regiment has already gone into camp at Silver Lake, Staten Island, where the men recruited are daily undergoing the routine of camp life, and a uniform system of drill and discipline. Full authority from the War Department has been received by Col. MACDONALD to put the regiment into an effective condition in regard to clothing, arms, and equipments, as fast as they are mustered into service. The uniforms are ready for the whole regiment. The officers are gentlemen of education. Most of them have seen service, and their standard of excellence and proficiency in soldierly qualities is consequently high. They are especially careful in the selection of their subalterns and non-commissioned officers, and it would be well for competent men of the three months' volunteers, who have just returned, who desire to reenter the service, to present their claims for positions in this regiment without delay. Skill in the use of arms is a quality which the recruiting officers are looking to with much care in the acceptance of recruits; expert shots would be gladly accepted in the regiment.

Major JOHN C. HENSHAW, late of the United States Army, has been invited to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. An experience of twenty years in the regular service, including the Florida and Mexican wars, in which he led campanies in nine different battles, would render him a valuable aid to Col. MACDONALD should his engagements permit him to accept the position tendered.

The head quarters of the regiment is at No. 19 Beekman-street.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY.

As a dispatch appeared in this morning's TIMES unjustly reflecting on Capt. VARIAN, we, as members of his command, in justice to him, ask a suspension of public judgment until a statement of facts is brought forward.

G. A. DODGE,
J. E. NAIRN,
JOHN HORNBY,
WM. J. McLEAN, and 42 others.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

MUSTERING OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT OUT OF THE SERVICE.

Major SHEPARD, of the United States Army, mustered the Sixth Regiment, Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, out of the service yesterday. At 9 o'clock, the men began to assemble at the Armory, over Centre Market, and delivered up their arms and accoutrements, which will be handed over to the United States Quartermaster. The men then took up position on Centre-street, below Grand, and were shortly afterwards mustered out of the service of the United States. A number of them declare their intention of returning to the war in other regiments now forming.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—LAFAYETTE GUARD.

This regiment, which raised itself to its full standard when the first call for troops was made, and was not accepted, has, under the new quota, been accepted and ordered to the seat of war as speedily as possible. In order to perfect the men in drill and camp discipline, and to fill up the ranks to the maximum standard, the regiment proceeded, yesterday, to Camp Scott. At 11 o'clock, the line was formed on Broadway, opposite Lafayette Hall, and the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. LE CLERC, marched down Broadway to Whitehall, and embarked for Staten Island. A cavalry corps is attached to the regiment, as, also, a company of Zouaves, who attracted much attention by their soldierly bearing and picturesque costume.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

In order to conform the organization of this regiment to the general order of the Governor respecting the new levy in this State, all the officers who signed the roll, as well as those who wish to join the regiment, are requested to meet at head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway, on Saturday next, the 3d of August, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARD.

Another regiment of cavalry has been accepted by the Government, and will be commanded by Col. DE FORREST. All who wish to recruit will apply at the head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

This regiment, under command of a graduate of West Point, has been accepted by the War Department and ordered to be mustered into service. The officers will be selected solely with regard to their capacity for instruction and command. A uniformity of discipline and drill in accordance with clearly defined principles of military law and science will characterize the entire organization. Companies, or parts of companies of not less than twenty-five men, will be received from any part of the State, but the men offered must be of good character, sound in mind and body, well formed, of good appearance, and in every way fitted to perform the duties required. Any person of unobjectionable character and capacity who shall tender twenty-five men as above shall be entitled, when the men are accepted, to the position of Second Lieutenant, fifty men to a First Lieutenancy, and a hundred men to a Captaincy; but under no circumstances will a person be mustered into the service as a commissioned officer who does not show himself equal to the duties of his position. Head-quarters, No. 13 Broadway.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The money paid out yesterday to the families of volunteers, under the new ordinance, amounted to about $5,500. Of this sum, $3,500 was paid at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Eleventh Ward; $200 at No. 16 Fourth-avenue, to applicants of the Fifteenth Ward; $1,200 at the Rotunda in the City-park, to applicants of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, and the balance at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to applicants of the Twentieth Ward. The largest number of applicants at any one place was at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, as will be inferred from the above figures. At this office there seemed to be no end to the throng, and three times during the day the Police were obliged to close the doors against further ingress, until some of the people within could be paid off, and thus make room for others. At the several offices many women failed to get money, on account of some error in the making out of their tickets. In not a few instances, carelessness is traced to the Ward Committees, who do not use sufficient dis[illegible] are not entitled to them according to the ordinance. To-day the Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards will receive money at their respective districts.

UNITED STATES GUARD.

This regiment is accepted by Gov. MORGAN for the States service for three years, and will go forward to the seat of war forthwith. Col. TORRE, formerly of H. B. M.'s Seventeenth Regiment, and lately connected with the organization of the original New-York British Volunteers, with all (excepting four, who compose the present British Volunteers,) his officers, are embodied in this regiment. These, with few exceptions, have seen active service in the Crimea and this country. There are still a few vacant commissions for thoroughly-drilled officers. Any such wishing to join will please make immediate application to Col. TORRE, at head-quarters, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York. Men who originally enlisted under Col. TORRE as New-York British Volunteers, and wish still to serve under him, are invited to report themselves at the above place.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Continental Guard, Col. JAMES H. BERRY, was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 24th of July. An office for filling up the roll of the regiment has been opened in Room No. 7 Montague Hall, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn. Members of the Thirteenth, the Twenty-eighth, "or any other man," wishing to reënlist, can go into quarters at once, on application as above, or can have a furlough, if they so desire. A bounty of $30 is given to each soldier reënlisting, and to every full company $40 per man. Upon being discharged $100 is paid to each man.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders have been sent to the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, directing him to have equipments and all requisites for 20,000 men prepared by the 15th of August, and the officer replies that he can do it.

The General Order of the War Department, directing the abandonment of Forts Buchanan, Breckenridge and McLane, in the Department of New-Mexico, have been complied with, and the troops who garrisoned those forts have reported at Fort Fillmore. Over 1,200 men were to occupy quarters at the latter place. They are not to remain there permanently, however.

The Army General Court-Martial, which was in session in the Department of Missouri, has adjourned. The severest sentence inflicted was that on JOHN CURRAN, a private in the First Foot, whose pay is stopped, and who is to be confined ten years, with hard labor, in the Penitentiary. There are about thirty courts-martial (volunteer) now sitting in the different Departments.

One thousand troops from New-Mexico are hourly expected at Fort Leavenworth. Quarters and necessaries are provided for them. The letter from which we get this news says that the mail which brought it, conveyed to the War Department Maj. STURGIS' official announcement of his junction with the forces of Gen. LYON.

The following is the latest report of the condition of affairs at the Boston Navy-Yard. It was sent on to Washington on Monday:

VESSELS OFF THE YARD.—Receiving-ship *Ohio*, 84 guns, has on board 760 men, all recruits; sailing corvette *Cumberland*, 24, late Commodore PRENDERGAST'S flag-ship, having poop-deck replaced by battery, and undergoing a general overhauling; *New-Orleans*, liner, 84, in ordinary, not serviceable; purchased steamer *Cambridge*, waiting to be docked and turned into a gunboat; ship *Fear Not*, being strengthened in the hull, prepatory to piercing for armament. The ships-of-war sent from this (Boston,) Yard, fully manned and equipped, within a few weeks, are as follows:

Vessel.	Tons.	Officers and men.	Guns.
Steam-frigate Minnesota	3,200	500	60
Steam-frigate Colorado	3,200	500	44
Steam-frigate Mississippi	1,698	380	11
Sailing-corvette Vincennes	700	300	20
Sailing-corvette Preble	566	300	16
Total	9,364	1,980	151

The *South Carolina*, *Massachusetts* and over a dozen chartered and purchased craft, besides these, were operated on at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The keel of CURTIS & TILDEN'S Boston gunboat was laid on Saturday, and 50 of her frames are up. She will be about 500 tons burden, 158 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She will be built of the best white oak, mount 12 guns, be finished by the 8th of October, and cost $55,000. Another vessel, whose description we printed last week, is building in East Boston by Mr. PAUL CURTIS.

It is said on good authority that Wilmington, Washington, Hereford, Beaufort and Plymouth, N. C., are not blockaded at all. The Government is about looking to this matter.

The United States steam-gunboat *Rhode Island*, 6, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday for Fort Pickens, taking out a large amount of shot, shell, stores, provisions, reinforcements, and a large mail, for the United States vessels stationed on the Florida division of the blockade. The newly purchased storeship *Kuhon* came over to the Yard last evening. The *Connecticut* has taken the *Rhode Island's* place at the wharf. Thousands of shot and shell are being sent from the Brooklyn Naval Ordnance Department to Boston.

A CARD FROM ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this morning, in an article on the subject of Army abuses, refers to me as responsible for some which it conceives ought to be corrected.

It alleges:

1. That I have selected for the forwarding of troops "a tedious and roundabout route," the only recommendation of which is that the Secretary of War is largely interested in a certain railroad.

2. It insinuates that I have carried the same "pure, judicious discernment" into the purchase of food for the Army.

These statements are baseless in every particular. I have had no appointment from the Secretary of War. At his request, and only for the brief period following the 19th of April, (say about fourteen days,) while the Capital was in peril and communication with it cut off, I assisted to the best of my ability in forwarding troops and supplies. No troops or supplies were ever sent by me over the railroad to which the TIMES alludes. Since the brief period mentioned, I have had no connection with the Government in any way, direct or indirect. After the restoration of regular communications, the business of the Government, of course, resumed its accustomed channels through the Government officers, so far at least as I was concerned.

Permit me to add that I invite the closest scrutiny into any and all my dealings with the Government, or in its behalf. Your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS.

WORLD OFFICE, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure of reading in your valuable columns of this morning some most sensible and just remarks about the undeserved ovations which have been bestowed on some of the New-York regiments returning from the seat of war. It is most certainly due to the brave, who have justly earned the esteem and plaudits of their fellow-citizens, to expose those who not only proved themselves cowardly, but also otherwise mean-spirited men, in accepting praise where contempt at least was their due. Knowing, however, how ready you are to do justice to all, allow me to call your attention to a young gentleman holding the post of Orderly-Sergeant in the New-York Eighth Regiment, who behaved with the most remarkable and praiseworthy bravery at the late battle at Bull Run. His name is THOMAS HEISER, a son of a very highly esteemed broker in this City, H. A. HEISER, Esq. He was foremost in the fight, and *the last* to leave the field, not however without having (as witnessed by others) killed a large number of rebels, amongst which was a Colonel; and at the beginning of the battle, the Captain of his company having left, overpowered with the sun, Mr. HEISER took command, and discharged himself of the duty most creditably. Had some of his superior officers had a fraction of his gallantry, the victory would most certainly have been ours.

Hoping that you will favor me by inserting this, believe me,

Most truly yours,

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861. JUSTICE.

EXONERATION OF COL. MARTIN, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in your issue of this morning, under the caption of "Special Dispatch from Washington," an insinuation that Col. MARTIN, of the Seventy-first, was, in the opinion of his regiment, guilty of cowardice on the battle-field, in the late encounter.

As a member of the regiment lately under his command, I assure you, Sir, that this paragraph contains the first intimation that the "majority" or the minority of the regiment have had that aught approaching to cowardice marked the conduct of our Colonel. Col. MARTIN was repeatedly under my own personal observation during that day; he had one if not two horses, shot under him; for anything I saw, he was [illegible] by any one there present; and I [illegible] bareheaded and dismounted with both arms in air, cheering on his men, in the thickest of the fire. If any Lieutenant "took command," it is more than I know. There was a good deal of doing the best thing you could on your own hook that day when things got in a corner. Col. MARTIN was enfeebled by recent sickness, and consequently exhausted by that and the want of food, and there might have been a moment when a "Lieutenant" might have become a Colonel, but I am inclined to believe this assertion on a par with the other—a vague, floating rumor, that it was as great a shame to credit as to invent. The privates accuse certain Captains and Lieutenants of sheltering themselves behind haystacks, but these accusations relate to but one or two commissioned officers; in general, these were just as fearless as any of the rank and file. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, very obediently,

WILLIAM DUFF TELFER,
Private, Co. B, Seventy-first Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

A TIBUTE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TO THEIR COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning the undersigned members of the Seventy-first Regiment regret exceedingly to find that the bravery of our Regimental field officers is called in question. On our personal knowledge we can most truthfully assert that there is not a member of the Seventy-first Regiment who will not cheerfully and earnestly bear testimony to the coolness, judgment and bravery of Col. MARTIN and Major BUCKINGHAM, as exhibited at all times during the engagement at Bull Run. Col. MARTIN and Major BUCKINGHAM were omnipresent during the whole affair, riding backward and forward along the whole line, encouraging the men and doing all in their power to promote the success of the National arms.

During the action, a member of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Staff, (a brother of the General,) rode up to our Colonel and complimented our corps as being one of those regiments who retired from the field in most perfect order, and while the regiment was *en route* to Washington from the scene of action, notwithstanding the confusion, noise and panic, still Major BUCKINGHAM was ever seen cheering on the exhausted troop, assisting to preserve them in close column with the same calm and deliberate bravery which had distinguished his every action during the battle. Happy to bear witness to the above, we remain yours.

Capt. B. S. Trafford, Company B; Capt. Dav. C. Meschutt, Company D; Dr. Wm. G. Tompkins, Acting-Adjutant; Lieut. D. H. Denyse, Company D. John P. Dodge, Assistant Surgeon.

Privates—Wm. M. Cole, Company D; Wm. H. Swan, Company C; R. Webber, Company C; J. W. Phelps, Company C; Wm. B. Townsend, Company F; W. B. Welles, Company C; F. W. Ward, Company F; J. S. Burger, Company C; Wm. M. Hanley, Company B.

JULY 31, 1861.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE RECTIFIED.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The general system of Washington correspondence, as represented in the New-York newspapers, is one of our greatest social evils. Nearly all the New-York reporters in Washington, with a few honorable exceptions, use their proprietors for the ventilation of their private griefs against public men. This has done much to poison and divide public sentiment in the Free States; and in dividing it, they weaken the patriotism of the nation, and bring discredit upon the owners of the journals who permit this abuse of their columns. Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, is sold out continually, and is frequently rendered unpopular by the calumny of a correspondent, who vents his grief upon some public man in Washington, or by the very frequent praise of men who are odious to the community. Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, often find themselves in embarrassing and conflicting positions, by reason of the mendacity of those who represent them in Washington City. This practice, indeed, has become so frequent, that many men in Washington are prevented from holding any intercourse whatever with most of the correspondents of Northern and New-York journals, resident in that city.

We are led to these remarks by noticing a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New-York TIMES, as follows:

"HARRY MAGRAW, it is said, is kept a prisoner. If the rebels will only hold on to him it will be a saving to the United States. He is one of the Pennsylvania soldiers of fortune who engineered the swindling beef contract, and who has had more jobs worked through than any other man, although a political opponent of the Administration."

Mr. RAYMOND'S confidence has been imposed upon by some correspondent. He is too much of a man to indorse a calumny so fearful in its character, and so eminently unjust to an absent and defenceless citizen. Mr. MAGRAW is now a prisoner in the Confederate armies. He found Gen. CAMERON plunged into deep grief from the loss of his brother, and offered his services to obtain the body. The Secretary called on Gen. SCOTT to seek his advice as to the propriety of sending a letter by Mr. MAGRAW to the commander of the traitors, in furtherance of this mission. Gen. SCOTT replied that it was impossible for the Government to ask a favor of the rebels without recognizing them as a *de facto* Government, whereupon the Secretary replied: "My brother, then, must be buried where he died." Mr. MAGRAW at once volunteered to go forth to Manassas, in company with two friends, on a pass from Gen. MANSFIELD. They determined to trust themselves inside the traitors' lines, in the belief that, their errand being one of pure mercy, they would not be detained. Col. CAMERON was a native of Lancaster County, where Mr. MAGRAW had studied law. As a friend and townsman of the deceased, he felt a strong and natural attachment toward him. His family are still living in Lancaster, and are in great agony because of his detention by DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. The whole community sincerely sympathize with them on account of the disaster which befel Mr. MAGRAW in his efforts to serve Secretary CAMERON.

In view of this statement, therefore, we wonder what Mr. RAYMOND thinks of the suggestion, "that if the rebels will only hold on to Mr. MAGRAW, it will be a saving to the United States." The statement relative to the beef contract is a lie—deliberate and foreknown. The truth is, Mr. MAGRAW refused an interest in this contract when it was offered to him by those who had been invited to take it by Capt. BECKWITH, of the Commissary Department, because he believed that, under the circumstances, when no prospect existed of communications being opened between Baltimore and Washington, the contract would ruin all parties connected with it.

A more gallant gentleman, upright citizen, and devoted patriot than HENRY S. MAGRAW never lived. It may be long before he returns to his family and friends in Pennsylvania, but however long he may be absent, or whatever fate may befal him, his absence will be sincerely regretted, and his return warmly welcomed.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Baxter and Hon. H. Allen, of Vermont; Capt. Matthews, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. Chamberlain, of Washington; Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and H. T. Harrington, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Astor House.

Hons. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, and A. Boody, of New-York; R. Campbell, of Bath; Prof. A. D. White and family, of Michigan, and N. Randall and lady, of Homer, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Major Kendrick, of West Point; Tyler Davidson, of Cincinnati; G. W. Pettis, of Boston; Dr. John Whitridge and Thos. Whitridge, of Baltimore; H. H. Wolcott, of Bridgeport; G. H. Thayer, of Louisville, and Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Wm. Appleton, of Boston, and C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass.; C. M. Curry, of Boston; E. P. Rall, of St. Louis, and J. M. Billings, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Chamberlain, of Connecticut; W. Owens, U. S. A.; R. G. Cooley, of Illinois; Col. Chapin, of Massachusetts; J. D. Murray, U. S. N.; S. C. Eden, of Washington, and L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. A. Falk, of St. James College, and Miss Falk, and G. Kuardo Jova, of Cienfuegos, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RETURNED TROOPS.—The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments were to be seen about the City yesterday, receiving the congratulations of their friends, and apparently enjoying themselves to their fullest extent. They are all in good health, but are considerably sun-burnt. There was no unusual excitement, nor any disturbance in the streets, notwithstanding the large number of soldiers present. Both regiments will be mustered out of service the present week, probably on Saturday. The men very generally express a determination to return to the seat of war, and there is some talk of reorganizing the Thirteenth. If this is not done, some 200 of the men of that regiment will join the Continentals, Col. J. H. PERRY.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, some miscreant attempted to set fire to the Clarendon Hotel on Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, by placing a quantity of combustible material under the building, and setting fire to it. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to prevent a conflagration.

New-Jersey.

COMPLIMENT TO RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.—Americus Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Jersey City, give a grand supper, to-night, to the members of the Second Regiment, Hudson County, who belonged to their company, and who have returned from the war. About 150 persons will participate.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR THE WAR.—Another regiment, for three years or during the war, is to be formed immediately in Hudson County, under Col. BARNS and officers of Hudson County. At least eight-tenths of the men have signed their willingness to return to the war under the officers that have commanded them for the past three months.

FIRE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 229 Grand-street, Jersey City, in consequence of a straw bed accidentally taking fire. Damage trifling.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON occupied the day yesterday in social converse with a number of our citizens, in viewing more of the sights of the Metropolis and vicinity, took dinner at the New-York Hotel, and left for Washington, under the guidance of FREDERICK SEWARD, Esq., at 6 P. M. During his stay he has visited the Central Park, the public libraries, the military camps in the vicinity, the palatial dwellings of some of our millionaires, and "done the Institutions." Steadily refusing any popular ovation, and preserving his incog. with the tact of a detective, he has at the same time been the recipient of much attention from those doubtless worthy of his society. So punctilious was his avoidance of ceremony that he declined to receive even the French Consulate in uniform. He has expressed himself delighted with our bay and harbor, and during the last few sultry nights has had the good sense to take his siesta on board his yacht. During the Prince's absence the yacht will remain in the harbor and be put in thorough trim for the return. The Prince was accompanied to Washington by five or six gentlemen of his suite, and the French Consul. Though he will pay President LINCOLN a visit, he will be the guest of the French Minister during his stay in the Capital. He will return to this City via the West and the Falls, after an absence of three weeks.

Arrest for Libel.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 31.

Mr. J. C. CUYLER, editor of the *Express* of this city, was arrested to-day for an alleged libel, on a warrant sworn out by Capt. J. W. HANCOX, of the steamer *North America*. Mr CUYLER charged the Captain with uttering strong secession sentiments, and declares he will justify all he published, and more too. The case is to be examined Monday.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR steady, and demand moderate. WHEAT dull. Holders are compelled to submit to a decline in order to effect sales. Nothing done to-day; sales last night of 3,000 bushels Winter Red Western, at $1 05, and 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN scarce and nominally unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 28c. on Flour, 7c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports* unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2,194 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 25,300 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT ½c. better, 68c.@69½c. for No. 1, 64c.@65½c. for No. 2, for store. CORN advancing—sales, 25c. for mixed, afloat. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—5c. on Corn, 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York at par, currency.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 31—*In steamship Asia for Liverpool*—Vincent Garcia, Miss Anna Bloodgood, Miss Charlotte Bloodgood, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mathews, New-Granada; Mrs. C. Goodyear, child and nurse, New-Haven; Miss M. Waddell, do.; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ruiz, Havana; Mme. H. D. Chegary, New-York; Miss R. Ruiz, Havana; Stephen Morris, Philadelphia; Thos. J. Jasker, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuels, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Woolley, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schofield and maid, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haggins, child and servant, Glasgow; H. Holthausen, Philadelphia; John Bloodgood, New-York; Jose A. Lase, Cuba; Mr. Colyar, London; Arthur Lake, England; J. Smith, Brooklyn; Mr. Desnoyers, French Consul, Mr. De Silva, Philadelphia; Geo. Jennard, Eddyville, Ky.; R. Maury, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Howard, 3 children and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence, New-York; G. E. Blanc, France; Wm. Hemmingway, France; Angus Desomes, New-Orleans; Geo. L. Schuyler, New-York; Mr. Ruleman, do.; Henry F. Budge, Manchester; Thomas McWalter, Glasgow; Miss Eliza Powers, New-York; T. J. Armstrong, Santa Cruz; Mrs. C. S. Worrall, England; Robert Dalling, Paterson, N. J.; M. J. Butsher, England; Mr. Barclay, England.—Total, 60.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets .... 7 16 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 18 | Gov. Island. 4 07 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships M. Livingston, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Hound, Nash, Shanghai, ———; Nord America, Fredericks, Bremen, ———; Parthenon, Kelly, Quebec, ———.

Bark Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Balkan, Owen, Cardiff, R. Irwin & Co.; Rapid, Axburg, Winga, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; East, Spates, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Schooners Era, Sidrick, Boston, ———; B. Peck, Gardner, Boston, S. Kenny; Dwina, Martin, St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Son; A. F. Linnell, Percival, Gibraltar, F. Minken; Plymouth Rock, Burr, Boston, H. Hudson, Lincoln, S. Kenny; Mary, Smith, Cadiz, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Baltimore and Fort McHenry July 29, at 6 P. M.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Thos. Sparks, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Margaret, (Br., of Sunderland,) Finley, Cadiz 46 ds., with wine, &c., to Jackson & Neill.

Brig Marian Ridley, (Br., of Harbor Grace, N. F.,) Linthorne, Barbados July 17, in ballast to Siffken & Ironside. Sld. in co. with bark H. Trowbridge, for New-York.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Jacmel 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. June 23, in the harbor of Jacmel, Wm. Spreen, a native of Bremen, aged 21 years, fell overboard and was drowned. July 25, lat. 33, lon. 73 15, passed a whaling schr. of about 120 tons, with three boats cruising.

Sloop W. Miller, Roberts, Elizabethport, for South Norwalk.

WIND—During the day from S. W., light.

Sailed.

July 30—Ships Susan Howland, Havre; St. Paul, (Fr.,) for Port-au-Prince; Plus Ultra, (Span.,) Barcelona. Barks Ahti, (Prus.,) Winsten; Peter, (Prus.,) Queenstown; Wilhelmine, (Prus.,) Glasgow. Brig Hayti, (Br.,) Aux Cayes.

July 31—Steamship Asia, Liverpool. Ships Mississippi, (Ital.,) Genoa; Compromise, Liverpool; Columbia, do.; Kitty Simpson, Antwerp. Barks Mary Hyler, Havre; Gazelle, Barbados. Brigs Eagle Wing, (Br.,) Queenstown. Schrs. M. Platt, St. Martin's; R. M. Demill, Marseilles.

Miscellaneous.

ST. HELENA, June 18.—The ship Monterey, of Boston, from Sumatra with a cargo of pepper, bound to Pernambuco, has arrived here, all well. This vessel, on the 15th inst., fell in with ship Star of Boston, Pearsons, from London for Calcutta, with a cargo of railroad materials. She met with bad weather on the 3d of June, which continued off and on until the 15th, which caused the vessel to labor and leak to such an extent as to compel all hands to abandon her. She had at the time of being abandoned 5 feet of water in the hold, and the leak gaining rapidly upon her. One of the crew was accidentally killed during the gale. The crew and passengers were taken off by the Monterey. The captain, his family, servant boy, and chief mate continued on board for Pernambuco; the remainder of the officers and crew remained at the Consulate, to be sent home as soon as possible.

The bark Mystic, of New-York, was wrecked in a typhoon on the coast of China on June 8, 1860. She was in ballast, from Macao, bound to Bangkok, Siam. The wreck was sold for a trifle, and afterwards broken up.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 16, schr. Mary Alice, Welsh, to sail 21st for Guayanilla, to load for New-York; bark John Benson, for New-York, ldg.; brig Scotland, for Hartford.

At Jacmel, July 17, Br. brig Lady Chapman, of Bermuda, Cooper, for New-York, ldg., would sail in a few ds.; schr. Kate Sargent, of Provincetown, for Boston soon.

At Cardenas, July 21, bark Washington Butcher, for New-York for orders.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS, ORCHARDISTS, &c.—25,000 acres of land are for sale, on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad route, in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, to actual settlers. Present price $10 per acre, ($3 50 cash.) Green sand marl, at small cost, insures good crops for five years. Free passage from New-York to visitors wishing to purchase. T. DWIGHT, New-York, No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and light chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 123 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron or to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress: best City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young lady, to attend a bakery or confectionery; has a thorough knowledge of the business; three years' reference from her last place. Inquire, for two days, at No. 224 Division-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the work of a small private family: has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Navy-st., Brooklyn.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY WOULD like board in the country, convenient to the [illegible] moderate price, partial board for the husband preferred. Address [illegible] C. M., Box No. 137 Times Office.